

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,802

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1982

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with showers, temp. 41-51 (32-61). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with showers, temp. 41-51 (32-61). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy with showers, temp. 51-61 (32-61). RANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy with showers, temp. 51-61 (32-61). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy, temp. 41-51 (32-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 2

Algeria	51-61	Israel	51-61	Norway	32-42
Austria	32-42	Italy	51-61	Poland	41-51
Bahamas	21-31	Jordan	51-61	Portugal	41-51
Bahrain	21-31	Kuwait	51-61	Romania	41-51
Bangladesh	21-31	Lebanon	51-61	Saudi Arabia	51-61
Belgium	41-51	Lithuania	32-42	Spain	41-51
Belize	21-31	Malaysia	51-61	Sweden	32-42
Bermuda	41-51	Mexico	51-61	Switzerland	32-42
Bhutan	21-31	Moldavia	32-42	Taiwan	41-51
Bolivia	21-31	Monaco	51-61	Turkey	41-51
Bosnia	21-31	Netherlands	41-51	U.S.	41-51
Brazil	21-31	Nicaragua	32-42	U.S.S.R.	32-42
Bulgaria	32-42	Norway	32-42	Yugoslavia	41-51
Burkina Faso	21-31	Poland	41-51		
Burundi	21-31	Portugal	41-51		
Cambodia	21-31	Romania	41-51		
Cameroon	21-31	Saudi Arabia	51-61		
Canada	21-31	Spain	41-51		
Cape Verde	21-31	Sweden	32-42		
Cayman Islands	21-31	Switzerland	32-42		
Czechoslovakia	32-42	Taiwan	41-51		
Denmark	41-51	Turkey	41-51		
Dominican Republic	21-31	U.S.	41-51		
Dominica	21-31	U.S.S.R.	32-42		
DRC	21-31	Yugoslavia	41-51		
Ecuador	21-31				
El Salvador	21-31				
Equatorial Guinea	21-31				
Eritrea	21-31				
Estonia	32-42				
Ethiopia	21-31				
Faroe Islands	41-51				
Fiji	21-31				
Finland	32-42				
France	41-51				
French Polynesia	21-31				
Gabon	21-31				
Gambia	21-31				
Germany	41-51				
Ghana	21-31				
Greece	41-51				
Greenland	32-42				
Guatemala	21-31				
Haiti	21-31				
Honduras	21-31				
Hungary	32-42				
Iceland	41-51				
India	21-31				
Indonesia	21-31				
Iran	21-31				
Ireland	41-51				
Israel	51-61				
Italy	51-61				
Jamaica	21-31				
Japan	41-51				
Jordan	51-61				
Kazakhstan	32-42				
Kenya	21-31				
Korea	41-51				
Kuwait	51-61				
Laos	21-31				
Latvia	32-42				
Lebanon	51-61				
Lesotho	21-31				
Lithuania	32-42				
Luxembourg	41-51				
Madagascar	21-31				
Malawi	21-31				
Malaysia	51-61				
Maldives	21-31				
Mali	21-31				
Malta	41-51				
Mauritania	21-31				
Mauritius	21-31				
Mexico	51-61				
Moldavia	32-42				
Monaco	51-61				
Mongolia	32-42				
Montenegro	41-51				
Morocco	21-31				
Mozambique	21-31				
Nepal	21-31				
Netherlands	41-51				
Nicaragua	32-42				
Niger	21-31				
Nigeria	21-31				
North Macedonia	32-42				
Oman	21-31				
Pakistan	21-31				
Panama	21-31				
Papua New Guinea	21-31				
Paraguay	21-31				
Peru	21-31				
Philippines	21-31				
Poland	41-51				
Portugal	41-51				
Romania	41-51				
Russia	32-42				
Rwanda	21-31				
Saudi Arabia	51-61				
Senegal	21-31				
Serbia	41-51				
Seychelles	21-31				
Sierra Leone	21-31				
Singapore	21-31				
Slovakia	32-42				
Slovenia	41-51				
South Africa	21-31				
South Korea	41-51				
Spain	41-51				
Sri Lanka	21-31				
Sweden	32-42				
Switzerland	32-42				
Taiwan	41-51				
Tanzania	21-31				
Togo	21-31				
Tonga	21-31				
Tunisia	21-31				
Turkey	41-51				
Turkmenistan	32-42				
U.S.	41-51				
U.S.S.R.	32-42				
Uganda	21-31				
Ukraine	32-42				
United Kingdom	41-51				
Uruguay	21-31				
USA	41-51				
Uzbekistan	32-42				
Venezuela	21-31				
Vietnam	21-31				
Yemen	21-31				
Yugoslavia	41-51				
Zambia	21-31				
Zimbabwe	21-31				

Reagan Advisers Doubtful On Outlook for El Salvador

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's senior advisers say they are not optimistic about the chances of a successful election next month in El Salvador, or about the Salvadoran government's ability to achieve a military victory over the rebels.

But the advisers say they are not sure what the United States should do next to help the authorities in San Salvador.

The elections for the constitutional assembly, scheduled for March 28, have been regarded by U.S. officials as crucial to bolstering the Christian Democratic Party, which is led by José Napoleón Duarte, head of the military-civilian junta.

Reports Pessimistic

But administration officials said Mr. Reagan had been receiving increasingly pessimistic reports that the guerrillas would succeed in reducing participation in the elections by threats and in some cases by confiscating voter identification cards at gunpoint.

Salvadoran rightists are also posing a problem for the United States. The administration fears that if enough of the population fails to vote, the election could be won by rightists said to be intent on achieving an all-out military

victory against the insurgents. The U.S. position is that there must be a political, not a military, solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

"Unless something occurs, I don't think there is a lot of optimism that we're going to see a just election and therefore a just society in El Salvador," a high administration official said here. He said Mr. Reagan was reviewing options on how the United States should respond.

The official said the president speeded the review because of the success of the El Salvador insurgents in the past couple of months.

Officials Speak Bluntly

The elections had been regarded as the "next turn in the road," the official said. He added that U.S. officials still hoped it would be a "good turn in the road," but they "simply don't know whether it's going to be so."

The official said Mr. Reagan had definitely ruled out any lessening of the U.S. commitment to El Salvador.

Military aid is actually increasing. And officials spoke in blunt terms about what they saw as threats to the United States if the guerrillas were to seize power in El Salvador.

"If El Salvador does go to the insurgents, Nicaragua will be

heartened, and we can look to the fall of Guatemala in the not-too-distant future," the administration official said.

His comment was reminiscent of the "domino theory" put forward during the Eisenhower administration about the danger of Communism spreading from country to country in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Reagan, in his Feb. 24 speech on the Caribbean, endorsed such a position on Central America. He also said the United States would do "whatever is prudent and necessary" to prevent the overthrow of the Salvadoran government and other governments in the Caribbean region.

In separate interviews, White House and other administration officials said Mr. Reagan's problems in dealing with El Salvador were compounded by strong public sentiment in the United States against a military effort to help the Salvadoran government.

The officials acknowledged that the Reagan administration had failed to make a convincing public case for aiding the Salvadoran government. A presidential aide said White House mail was running more than 10 to 1 against Mr. Reagan's El Salvador position, although mail on the subject had not been heavy.

An administration official said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



José Napoleón Duarte

Duarte Says Foreign Press Inflates Crisis

Salvadoran Assails Some U.S. Lawmakers

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The president of El Salvador's junta, José Napoleón Duarte, said during the weekend that the crisis in Central America was being blown out of proportion by the international press and by some U.S. politicians.

The international attention, he said, is harming the "little countries," including Nicaragua and El Salvador.

In a four-hour interview at the presidential palace, Mr. Duarte made these points:

- If his Christian Democrats win the elections scheduled for March 28, they will become a "legitimate government" that can more forcefully deal with violations of human rights. Mr. Duarte is confident he will become president of the country, not just of the junta.

- While emphatically rejecting negotiations with the leftist rebels as a way of ending the fighting, Mr. Duarte said he would encourage them to participate in building a democracy. But Mr. Duarte said that he would not allow them to hold positions in the government. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Brezhnev Gives Jaruzelski His Full Approval

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Polish military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, received strong support here Monday for what Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev termed Poland's "national decision" to impose martial law last December.

After exchanges of bear hugs and kisses and an elaborate military ceremony at Vaukovo airport, Gen. Jaruzelski was driven to the Kremlin in a motorcade along a route draped with Polish and Soviet flags. Thousands of Muscovites were brought into the streets to cheer the visitor.

At a Kremlin dinner speech in honor of the Polish visitors, Mr. Brezhnev said the "timely decision" to put an end to a "protracted, excruciating crisis" already has raised the prospect of "better days" to come.

"Had the Communists given way to counterrevolution, had they wavered under the furious attack by the enemies of Socialism, the destinies of Poland, stability in Europe and in the world at large would have been jeopardized," the Soviet leader said.

Mr. Brezhnev also pledged to continue economic assistance to Poland. "We helped Socialist Poland the best we could, and we shall continue helping it," the Soviet leader said, adding: "These are not just words."

In a reply that largely empha-

sized Poland's economic difficulties and the "significant complications" caused by U.S. economic sanctions, Gen. Jaruzelski pledged to build Socialism in Poland "on the principles of Marxist-Leninist science" while taking into account "concrete conditions" including "Polish traditions and culture."

He said that imposing martial law was a hard choice. "It was difficult for us to make these decisions," he said, adding: "Time confirms their correctness. Stabilization is setting in. But the struggle continues."

The general toasted the "unbreakable friendship" and "unshakable alliance" between the two countries. Virtually all high Soviet officials present in Moscow attended Monday night's dinner.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who is on his first visit abroad since the imposition of martial law, was accompanied by Foreign Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz and the chief of staff of the Polish army, Gen. Florian Świątek, along with other officials.

Arriving at Vaukovo Airport, the Polish leader, dressed in uniform, saluted Mr. Brezhnev, then hugged and kissed him.

Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov and Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov also were on hand for the welcoming ceremony. By protocol, all three were necessary because Gen. Jaruzelski is Poland's Communist Party leader, premier and defense minister.



President Leonid I. Brezhnev greets Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, on his arrival Monday at a Moscow airport.

Other Soviet officials at the ceremony were KGB chief Yuri Andropov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Konstantin Chernenko.

[Meanwhile, The New York Times reported from Geneva that delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross were able recently to visit Lech Walesa, the interned leader of Solidarity, under satisfactory conditions, the committee's president, Alexander Hay, said Monday.]

[Mr. Hay declined at a press conference to give any details of the visit or name any of the other Solidarity officials who may have been seen by the representatives of

an all-Swiss committee. By "satisfactory conditions" the Red Cross leader meant that the committee's delegates were able to speak to Mr. Walesa without witnesses in accordance with Red Cross requirements.]

[In Frankfurt, an agreement to reschedule around \$2.4 billion of Polish debt principal falling due to commercial banks in the last three quarters of 1981 will not be signed on March 4 as planned and no new target date for signature has been set, banking sources said Monday.]

[Another banking source said, meanwhile, that Romania is expected to propose to Western banks this week a plan for rescheduling its debt due in 1981-82.]

Mubarak Appears Unlikely to Visit Israel

United Press International

JERUSALEM — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak appears highly unlikely to make his planned trip to Israel because of Israel's demand that he visit Jerusalem.

Egyptian officials declined to comment publicly, but an official Cairo newspaper said Monday that East Jerusalem is Arab and a visit there by Mr. Mubarak could undermine Middle East peace efforts.

No date has been set for Mr. Mubarak's trip although the middle of March had been suggested by the Egyptians for a "working visit."

"If President Mubarak of Egypt will insist on his refusal to include Jerusalem in his visit to Israel, we shall have to give up the idea of this important meeting," Cabinet

Secretary Aryeh Naor said Sunday.

Israeli government sources said, however, that Jerusalem would fulfill its obligations under the peace treaty with Egypt even if the Mubarak visit is canceled, Israeli television reported.

Egypt, meanwhile, summoned the ambassadors of Britain, France, West Germany and Austria to the Foreign Ministry to explain Cairo's stand on the visit. And Ashraf Ghorbal, Egypt's ambassador to Washington, flew back to the United States Sunday with a similar message for President Reagan.

The newspaper Mayo, which speaks for Mr. Mubarak's National Democratic Party, summarized the Egyptian position by saying that when the late President Anwar Sadat visited Jerusalem in

November, 1977, to start his peace initiative, he made it clear that Egypt considers East Jerusalem as Arab.

"There are elements who are always ready to exploit any opportunity to undermine the peace effort," the newspaper added in a reference to hard-line Arabs, and Cairo does not wish to give them this opportunity.

Meanwhile, U.S. Middle East envoy Philip C. Habib, met with Mr. Begin here Monday in an attempt to support the cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

Motion Against Begin

TEL AVIV (AP) — Rightist nationalists called Monday for a vote of no confidence in Mr. Begin's government to protest the sealing

off of the Sinai against opponents of Israel's withdrawal.

The no-confidence motion was sponsored by the three-member Tachya Party, which called on Mr. Begin to remove army roadblocks put on Friday night by the military and to stop the withdrawal from Sinai.

Police Battle Pullout Opponents

YAMIT, Israeli-Occupied Sinai (UPI) — Israeli policemen and soldiers broke up a demonstration Monday by demonstrators opposed to Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, officials said. About 20 demonstrators were detained.

The scuffle broke out on the third day of the blockade of the development town of Yamit which is scheduled to be turned over to Egypt April 25.

Split in Botha Party Is Expected To Produce New Opposition Group

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The split in South Africa's ruling National Party appeared irreversible Monday, as speculation grew that rebel rightist leader Andries P. Treurnicht would announce the formation of a new opposition party later this week.

Mr. Treurnicht last week led 21 other rightist members of Parliament in a revolt against Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha, over Mr. Botha's proposals to dilute South Africa's apartheid policies by including Asians and people of mixed race, known as coloreds, in political power sharing.

The group received support on Thursday from former Prime Minister John Vorster, who emerged from retirement to issue a statement rejecting "power sharing in whatever form."

Given Deadline to Recant

Mr. Treurnicht, leader of the powerful Transvaal province branch of the National Party, and three others were suspended from their party jobs after an overwhelming vote of confidence in Mr. Botha during a meeting Saturday of the provincial party.

They were given until Wednesday to recant and back the prime minister's policies. But Mr. Treurnicht was quoted by the Rand Daily Mail newspaper Monday as saying: "I am finished with the National Party."

National Party sources said it appeared inevitable that Mr. Treurnicht and the other rebels would form a new political party within days of the expiration of the Wednesday deadline.

Mr. Treurnicht, who holds the state administration portfolio in Mr. Botha's Cabinet, is expected to take Ferdinand Hartzenberg, the minister of education and training, with him into the new party. Mr. Hartzenberg was among those suspended from party office in Transvaal.

National Party sources said the number of rebels who voted against the motion of confidence in Mr. Botha last Wednesday had dwindled to at most 20 and could be as low as 17.

No Threat Seen

But they said that Mr. Treurnicht, by voting against the prime minister last week and continuing the challenge through the Transvaal branch over the weekend, now had no alternative but to distance himself from Mr. Botha's policies.

The division is regarded as the most serious split in the National Party since it came to power in 1948. But political analysts said a new party under Mr. Treurnicht would pose no real threat to Mr. Botha's party, which has an overwhelming majority in Parliament.

Cornelius Mulder, a former information minister who resigned after a scandal in 1978 involving reported attempts by his ministry to purchase foreign newspapers, said at a news conference Monday in Pretoria that the party split would polarize attitudes among the white electorate.

INSIDE

Spanish Socialists

"Would you trust the Socialists to govern Spain if Felipe Gonzalez were not their leader?" With polls showing the Socialists ahead, the marketing men employed by the center-right party have been testing this question for use in elections that will probably take place this fall. But the question has a twist. Page 5.

U.S. Indicators Off

The United States reported that the index of leading economic indicators declined 0.6 percent in January, the ninth consecutive decline. Page 9.

Deke Steps Down

An entire generation has come of age since the first American astronaut became a hero in 1959, and now the last of the original seven, Deke Slayton, is retiring. The hero treatment was an early space age phenomenon that Mr. Slayton did not quite comprehend. Page 6.

U.K. Cricketers' Trip To S. Africa Assailed

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — South Africa has persuaded 12 of the best English cricket players to appear in a series of matches there this winter in a move that threatens the careers of the players involved and is expected to disrupt the world sports scene.

In Johannesburg Sunday, Joe Parnessky, the South African cricket union president, said nine of the players were already in South Africa for a series of matches. He said the matches would end his country's 12-year isolation from international cricket contests, which are known as test matches.

British press reports said the cricketers will make between £30,000 (\$54,000) and £50,000 each for the one-month tour, in part as compensation for risking their careers.

A Crow Flies By Gdansk Censor

Poles Read New Rhythms Into Pop Record Review

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — It seemed a rather innocuous music review, buried at the bottom of Page 6 of the newspaper Dziennik Baltycki, published in Gdansk. But suddenly young people all over the city were smirkingly suggesting to police and army patrols that they read it, and the black market price of the issue in question skyrocketed from the posted 4 zlotys to the equivalent of a bottle of vodka — about 1,000 zlotys.

What caused all the stir was a minor classic in the annals of "shipping one by the censor," a game long played in the Soviet bloc by writers and journalists who find the official line overly restrictive.

The author of the Dziennik Baltycki article managed to slip into his review of a new American record album an underground slogan against martial law that has been seen scrawled on walls and published in the post-martial law underground press and known to everyone here by its slang name, "The Crow."

The first letters in the consecutive paragraphs of his article spelled out "WRONA SKONA" — "THE CROW WILL DIE."

It appeared in the weekend edition covering Feb. 12, 13, and 14 — the dates marking the second month of martial law in Poland.

The incident caused such a sensation in Gdansk — the birthplace of the suspended Solidarity free trade union movement and still a potentially explosive center of sullen opposition — that the local Communist Party newspaper, Glos Wybrzeza, felt compelled to comment on it.

According to Glos Wybrzeza, the whole affair was an unimportant, even humorous coincidence. The author of the party paper's article reported that he had found similar "coincidences" in his own old writings.

Apparently, someone at Dziennik Baltycki did not find the whole affair so funny, however. An editor of the newspaper said in a telephone interview that "we are no longer publishing the author" of the offending article, identified only as S. Danielewicz.

Staff Review

Usually well-informed sources in Warsaw said that the incident also touched off a frantic staff and management review at the newspaper, although the editor said that there had been no changes in the editorial board.

Glos Wybrzeza conceded that it has received numerous inquiries about the fate of the author, but gave no answers.

In addition to the statistical improbability that the first letters in 10 successive paragraphs would "coincidentally" spell out

an opposition slogan, Poles used to reading between the lines of their official media say the whole article appears to be a metaphor.

Ostensibly, the Danielewicz article reviews the album "Incognito" by American vocalist Amanda Lear. But if the singer is understood to mean the regime, an otherwise strangely composed review becomes clear.

'Alarming Voice'

"If one accepts that Amanda Lear's latest LP [martial law] marks the beginning of a new, original road [a claim made by the authorities], then it would be an insult treating it merely as so much disco music," Danielewicz writes. "Still, certain characteristics of the old Amanda Lear are clearly discernible on the record: first of all her original, alarming voice. The lady I am writing about here has managed for the first time to match the tone of her voice to an appropriate repertoire."

"That, naturally, is not only to the credit of the singer herself," the Danielewicz review says, "but also the producer of the record [Moscow?] and the authors of the respective tracks [individual Polish party and military leaders?]."

In the end, the story concludes, Amanda Lear "is witness to an era of pop music deprived of all illusions."

Bonn's Investigation: The Whole System Is Questioned

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

BONN — The bribery investigation of three leading members of the government appears to be not only a new factor in the erosion of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's authority, but a problematical element for the entire West German political process.

Completely apart from the possible findings of the state prosecutor's office, the investigation weakens all of the established political parties and strengthens those growing factions, mainly on the

case, and the government began a campaign to clear their names. Reuters reported. A statement said that Mr. Matthöfer, Mr. Lambach and Mr. Lahnstein had given the chancellor written declarations of innocence.

An immediate political result of the inquiry seems to be that the leaders of the coalition parties are driven closer together, diminishing speculation that the Free Democrats might seek to abandon their partners of the last 13 years. Sensing that a change in alliances was closed off for the present, some Christian Democratic leaders have now started instead to call for early national elections ahead of those scheduled for 1984 — an unprecedented and extremely unlikely step in West Germany.

Other Factions Profit

But the investigation does provide clear profit for other factions. They are the left wings of both government parties and the political alliance called the Greens, originally an ecological lobby but now a group represented in state parliaments and described by Karlstein Voigt, the Social Democratic parliamentary spokesman on foreign policy, as "an anti-missile, anti-everything party."

Untouched by the investigations, the leverage and appeal of these elements are likely to increase. A poll published late last year by the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia not only showed that more than half of a sample of 17- to 23-year-olds considered that violence was useful in drawing attention to "justified demands," but that 67 percent of the group believed that the mainstream parties were only interested



West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, left, and Economics Minister Otto Lambach, right, at a Bonn Cabinet meeting. With Mr. Lambach is State Secretary Otto Schleicher.

NEWS ANALYSIS

left, seeking to re-orient West German security and economic policy away from its basic postwar lines.

In the short term, the mood attached to the investigation is likely to embolden the groups, including the left wing of the chancellor's Social Democratic Party, that are attempting to break down the government's allegiance to NATO's planned deployment of new nuclear missiles late in 1983 — the central European security issue of the decade.

700 Tax-Evasion Cases

The three key figures being examined by the prosecutor to determine whether they accepted political contributions for their parties in exchange for approving tax write-offs for the Flick Group industrial conglomerate, are Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, a Social Democrat, Economics Minister Otto Lambach, a Free Democrat, and Manfred Lahnstein, Mr. Schmidt's chief of chancellery and closest aide.

But the investigation touches the Christian Democrats as well. Long before the bribery inquiry was made public Friday, prosecuting attorneys were looking into 700 cases of possible tax evasion involving the established parties and major industrial donors. One of the politicians involved is Walter Leisler Kiep, the Christian Democrats' leading candidate in state elections in Hamburg in June, and one of the party's most prominent national figures.

The reaction by the Christian Democrats to the investigation of the government members was therefore unusually cautious. Its public emphasis carried general accusations of rot within the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, but there were no pressing calls for the suspension from office of the men named by the prosecutor while the investigation goes forward.

[Mr. Schmidt expressed full confidence Monday in his ministers being investigated in the bribery

Italy Kidnappers Free Merchant and Daughter

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy — A wealthy merchant and his daughter were released by kidnappers near this southern Italian town early Monday after three months of captivity, police reported.

They said that Giuseppe Giffre, 59, and his daughter Giuliana, 26, were freed after their family had paid a 1-billion lire (\$830,000) ransom. Mr. Giffre and his daughter were among the 39 persons kidnapped in Italy last year. Seven persons have been abducted so far this year.

Duarte Says Foreign Press Inflates Central America Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

He also said he would not share power with the "extreme right."

• The rebels, Mr. Duarte said, were receiving support from Cuba, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Grenada.

Mr. Duarte said President Reagan, in his speech before the Organization of American States last week, "did not go overboard" when he described the "coldfront" in Central America and the Caribbean.

Both Presidents Reagan and Carter understood the dimensions of the problem, Mr. Duarte said. "For us there is no question that the dimension is big," Mr. Duarte said. "It is beyond us."

But, speaking rapidly and with considerable emotion, Mr. Duarte added that the international press is "exploding" the situation into something "bigger and bigger and bigger all the time."

Scorns Leftists

On other matters, Mr. Duarte charged that the Salvadoran rebels had received 600 tons of weapons from abroad. He scorned the leftists for refusing to participate in the elections. "They cannot argue they will not come back because they will be killed," he said. "I came back."

A poll conducted in January by a Guatemalan company hired by the government showed that he was the country's most popular leader, Mr. Duarte said, with 85 percent of those interviewed selecting him over the country's other political and military figures.

According to the same survey, he said, the Christian Democrats enjoyed a backing of 53 percent of those who say they are going to vote, which is slightly less than half the population. In second place, with 21 percent, was the extreme-rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, headed by Roberto D'Aubuisson, who has plotted at least two coups against Mr. Duarte's government.

Rightist to Resume Campaign

On Saturday, Mr. D'Aubuisson was slightly injured when he was shot in the back as he started an election campaign swing, but he is expected to resume campaigning Monday, a spokesman said Sunday.

If Mr. D'Aubuisson wins it will be "total totalitarianism," Mr. Duarte asserted. "The people know that and the army knows it and it will not accept that."

Mr. Duarte avoided answering directly when asked if he thought that as a democratically elected president he would be able to exercise more control over the military.

U.S. Congressmen Denounced

Raising his voice, Mr. Duarte denounced reporters and U.S. congressmen who he said have blamed the army as an institution because of what he said were abuses of authority by some of its officers. Referring to the fact that his government came to power by

force, Mr. Duarte said, "Everybody — the extreme left and the extreme right — wants to negotiate" for a share of the power. But after the elections, he said, "they will have no right to ask for the power."

Asked for evidence that the rebels have received arms from abroad, Mr. Duarte said, "Do I have to catch them and prove it to you? No."

"Everybody knows" that there are arms coming into the country, he said. While acknowledging that "we don't really know how many arms they have," he said they cost "millions and billions" of dollars.

The original documents we have show that the guerrillas got 600 tons of arms," Mr. Duarte said.

"If you start with accepting that there is Cuban influence, that there is Nicaraguan influence, that there is Russian influence, if you start with that," then the "circumstantial evidence leads to the conclusion" that those countries are sending them, he said.

Rebel leaders contend they have purchased most of their arms on the black market, using the tens of millions of dollars they have obtained from kidnappings and from international groups.

Robin Hood Portrayal

A U.S. government white paper prepared in February of last year put the level of arms coming to the guerrillas at 200 tons. A State Department official has acknowledged that the documents supplied by the Salvadorans did not support the figure.

Mr. Duarte was the most irritated when he spoke about the activities of the international press here. He accused journalists of portraying the leftists as "Robin Hoods."

"It is very difficult to fight the guerrillas, the economic problems,

against the extreme right and at the same time to fight against the New York Times and The Washington Post and to fight the congressional people and to fight Russia. It is almost impossible."

"I am not against the press," Mr. Duarte said. But he said he was disturbed that reporters "have taken the smallest, unprepared country and are analyzing it as a confrontation between two great powers. Their damage is to the little countries, to El Salvador and to Nicaragua."

Concerning the Sandinista regime in Managua, Mr. Duarte said Nicaragua is not now a threat to El Salvador.

Heavy Fighting Reported

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Gunmen shot up the car of a leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party on Sunday and leftist guerrillas reportedly wounded the government commander in the heaviest combat in more than a year.

The car of Minister of Labor Julio Samayoa, on temporary leave from his post, was hit in a machine-gun attack.

Mr. Samayoa, who serves as secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party of Mr. Duarte, was shot at in the province of Usulután, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of the capital. No injuries were reported.

The rebel radio station said Col. Edmundo Palacios, in command of the government's weeklong 1,000-man military sweep of the Guazapa volcano, 30 miles north of the capital, was wounded in an ambush Sunday. The report could not be confirmed immediately. The radio also claimed that two light tanks were destroyed.

The rebel radio said 200 soldiers were killed or wounded in the operation. Heavy fighting was reported near villages on the slopes of the Guazapa volcano.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

73 Are Charged in Bahrain Coup Plot

United Press International

BAHRAIN — Bahrain plans to seek the death sentence for 73 persons held on charges of plotting with Iran to overthrow the island state's conservative government.

The group was charged with crimes against state security in cooperation with a foreign power, according to an official statement published here Sunday. The 73 — mostly Bahrainis and Saudis, along with one Kuwaiti and an Omani — also were charged with setting up an underground organization and illegally possessing arms and explosives, the statement said.

Iran is accused of training the 73 and financing the coup plot, which reportedly was set to take place in mid-December. Iranian officials have denied any involvement with the plan.

Thailand Assailed on Press Violence

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, has sent a letter to Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai premier, condemning acts of violence against Thai journalists and urging steps to ensure their safety.

Leaders of the U.S.-based journalists' association wrote that they were "greatly disturbed by recent reports that at least 26 journalists have been killed in Thailand in the last three years and that many others have been attacked or threatened." The contents of the letter, sent last week, were released on Monday.

"We understand that among the victims are Amnat Chirandorn and his father, editors of a provincial newspaper, Sumon Chumchus, a reporter, killed in January, 1982; and some 22 staff members of the newspaper Thai Rath, who have been killed or injured." The letter urged the Thai government "to take steps to bring the guilty to justice."

Son Sann Says He May Join Coalition

The Associated Press

PARIS — Former Cambodian Premier Son Sann indicated Monday that he was willing to talk to the Communist Khmer Rouge and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the country's former head of state, about joining a coalition to try to drive Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia.

Mr. Son Sann, who previously had refused to meet with the Communists led by Khieu Samphan, said he would leave soon for Peking to meet separately with Chinese officials, Prince Sihanouk and possibly Mr. Samphan. Mr. Son Sann heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

He said any coalition would have to be worked out according to principles established by the Association of Southeast Asian States calling for each faction to retain its political and military identity. Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge announced Feb. 22 in Peking that they had agreed on such a framework.

Papandreou Hopeful About Cyprus

From Agency Dispatches

ATHENS — Premier Andreas Papandreou flew back Monday from a three-day visit to Cyprus, the first made by a Greek head of government to the divided island since it became an independent republic in 1960.

Before leaving Cyprus, he told a press conference that he was "cautiously optimistic" about the possibility of reuniting the island's two communities. The main theme of his talks in Cyprus was a plan, backed by Greece and the Cypriot government, to take the dispute to a broad East-West conference under United Nations auspices.

Earlier in his visit, seen as a renewed Greek interest in Cyprus' plight, he said he foresaw European initiatives to unite the island, divided into Greek and Turkish sectors since the 1974 Turkish invasion.

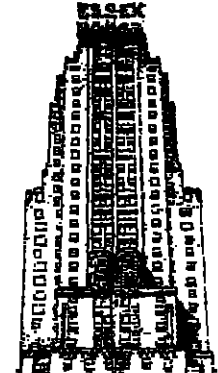
Best
TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Elevator
RAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261.71.71

A Great New York Hotel — The Ultimate Condominium

The prestigious address of Marriott's Essex House on Central Park South — Midtown Manhattan's international boulevard in the heart of the City's business and cultural community — complements the perfect setting for this unusual condominium concept. Custom designed corporate and residential suites, fully serviced and managed through the Essex Towers, offer the ultimate in luxury and

convenience to those desiring to own or lease. Maximum privacy and security are assured. Low-profile living in high style elegance — an Essex House tradition for more than 50 years.

Marriott's
ESSEX HOUSE
HOTEL/CONDOMINIUM
100 Central Park South
New York, NY 10019
212-484-5153
Telex # 19-58205



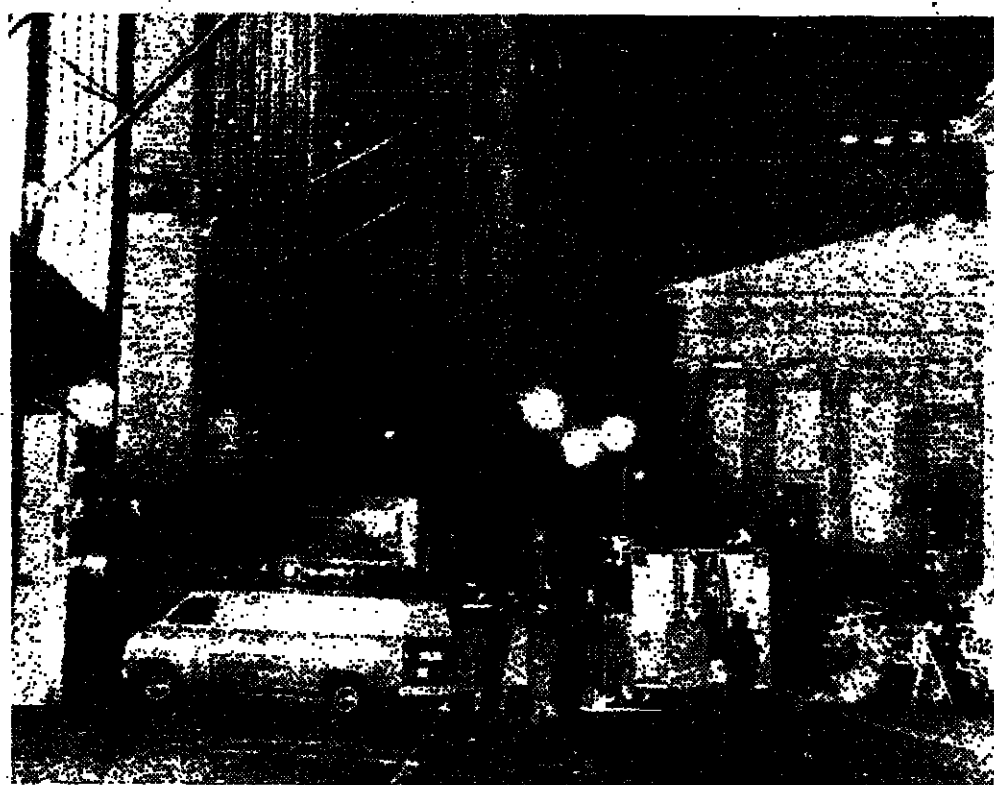
ROYAL MONCEAU HOTEL

35 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris

"Elegance with a French accent"

Reservations: telephone (1) 561.98.00, telex: Royal 650.361

CIGA HOTELS ASSOCIATE MEMBER



Police vehicles blocked off the area near New York Stock Exchange early Monday, after the exchange and several other buildings in the Wall Street area were damaged in four blasts.

FALN Claims 4 Explosions on Wall Street

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — A series of explosions hit the Wall Street area late Sunday night, shattering windows and damaging ground-floor facades of several large buildings that house major financial institutions. No injuries were reported.
Police said the first explosion occurred outside the Merrill Lynch building. It was followed within 30 minutes by blasts outside the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the Chase Manhattan Bank. Sources said the explosions were powerful enough to have been caused by three or four sticks of dynamite each. Officials of the stock exchanges said the damage would not disrupt trading.
Five minutes after the last explosion, The Associated Press received a telephone call from a man who said he was a member of FALN, the Puerto Rican extremist group.
He gave the location of a communiqué, in which the group claimed responsibility for the blasts and assailed "Yankee capitalism." The group has taken responsibility for numerous bombings in Manhattan over the years.

Zhao Vows Effort on Taiwan Dispute With U.S.

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — Premier Zhao Ziyang of China has promised President Reagan that his government is willing to make efforts to overcome the deadlock on Taiwan that has brought Chinese-American relations to their most delicate stage since formal diplomatic ties were established more than three years ago.

Mr. Zhao gave his assurance to Mr. Reagan in an exchange of letters on the occasion Sunday of the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai communiqué, which had culminated in President Richard M. Nixon's historic visit to Peking in 1972.

The premier's letter was significant more for its cordial tone than for its contents, which did not signal any change in China's position on the confrontation that has developed over the Reagan administration's proposal to sell arms and spare parts to the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

The letter, dated Feb. 28 but released by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to reporters Monday night, constituted the only formal recognition here of the anniversary, which has gone otherwise ignored because of the present strain in relations.
The absence of any observance of the Shanghai communiqué's anniversary was taken as indicating

Peking's unhappiness with the issue of arms sales to Taiwan, since the Communists' leadership has a penchant for celebrating anniversaries of almost any sort.

The Shanghai communiqué had used ambiguous language to try to bridge the differences that divided the United States and China when Mr. Nixon visited. In that document, the United States acknowledged that all Chinese considered there was only one China and that Taiwan was an integral part.

In the agreement that led to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations in January, 1979, the United States recognized Peking as the legitimate government of China. The Chinese leadership has consequently contended that this means the United States recognized Peking's sovereignty over

Taiwan, and that arms sales to Taiwan constitute an interference in China's internal affairs.

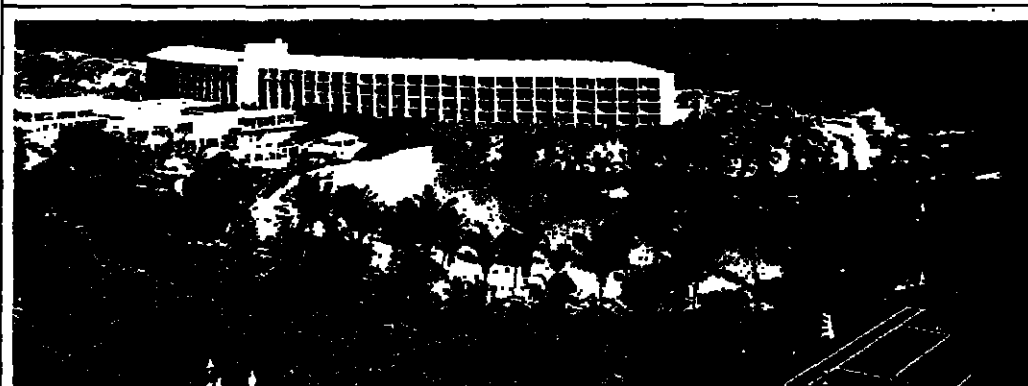
Foreign Ministry officials in Peking did not say whether Mr. Zhao had written his letter before receiving President Reagan's, which had conveyed Washington's desire to build an even stronger framework for long-term friendship and strategic cooperation between the two countries. The premier's letter was dated the same day, and the time in Peking is 13 hours ahead of Washington.

Both the Chinese and American peoples hope that Chinese-U.S. relations will continue to move ahead in the years to come, Mr. Zhao said in his letter.

Both the Chinese and American peoples hope that Chinese-U.S. relations will continue to move ahead in the years to come, Mr. Zhao said in his letter.

LE GRAND CHINOIS
6, Av. de New York 16^e
753 98 21, 1^{er} étage
THE BEST CHINESE RESTAURANT IN PARIS
AIR FRANCE - ATLAS
PRIX CRUSTACE DE VERMEIL

Bermuda's best on the beach.



Sonesta Beach, the only major hotel in Bermuda that's right on the beach. We have three pink sandy beaches, plus indoor and outdoor swimming pools, six lighted tennis courts, gourmet restaurants, new mini suites, nearby golf, scuba, mopeds, a lovely new shopping gallery and warm friendly Bermudians who will insure a totally enjoyable vacation.

Sonesta Beach Hotel Bermuda
Southampton, Bermuda 809-298-8122 Telex: 380-3482

For reservations call Sonesta Instant Reservations in:
Amsterdam 020 25 65 42 Paris 06 079 1717
Frankfurt 0611 28 43 88 Zurich 01 302 08 57
London 01 628 3451 Or call your travel agent.

Sonesta Hotels in Cambridge (Boston), Hartford, Key Biscayne (Miami), New Orleans, Amsterdam, Herzlia (Israel).

Overhaul Of U.S. Command Urged To Deal With Conventional War

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former top military field commander, Army Gen. Volney F. Warner, has urged President Reagan to order far-reaching changes in the nation's entire military command structure.

Gen. Warner has recommended that the president make sweeping changes in the National Security Council, the office of secretary of defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the unified military commands that control operational forces of all four services around the world.

The recommended revisions are intended to make the armed forces more responsive to the Reagan administration's strategy of preparing for a protracted global conflict with conventional arms.

The overhaul, proposed by Gen. Warner in a letter to Mr. Reagan and in an interview, goes well beyond the changes in the Joint Chiefs of Staff recently advocated by Gen. David C. Jones, their chairman. Gen. Jones recommended strengthening the chairman's role and developing a corps of military strategists.

Persuasion Failed

Until last July, Gen. Warner commanded the Readiness Command, which includes all nine Army divisions and 40 Air Force tactical air wings in the continental United States. Other unified commands control air, sea and ground forces in the Atlantic, the Pacific and Europe, while specific missions are covered by such operational groups as the Strategic Air Command.

Gen. Warner retired early after he was unable to persuade Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs to realign the command structure. In particular, he objected to a plan to turn the Rapid Deployment Force into a separate command.

"When a military commander cannot, in good conscience, support the decisions of his superiors, he should step aside," Gen. Warner said in his letter to Mr. Reagan in July. "I have elected to do that based on the strength of my convictions that we are off course in organizing to compete with the Soviets' new-found capability for worldwide power projection using conventional forces."

Too Many Chiefs

Gen. Warner said in his letter to the president that "the Joint Chiefs of Staff have subverted the unified command system to creating ad hoc headquarters to meet each new military crisis," such as the joint military headquarters set up in Key West, Fla., in 1979 after a furor over reports that a Soviet brigade was in Cuba.

"This proliferation of headquarters without any attendant increase in forces — not one soldier, sailor, airman or Marine — is ineffective and creates a facade of readiness

that simply does not exist," he said.

Gen. Warner said, "The president urgently needs a National Security Council that balances the execution of civil and military programs and the threats to national security posed by the economy as well as the Soviets." He urged that the president, as commander in chief, have a military staff to give him independent military judgments.

Disagreement With Jones

The general said the secretary of defense should also have his own military staff. Without that, he asserted, the secretary "becomes a captive of the chairman and the service chiefs, a target for part-time congressional strategists, and subject to enormous pressure from military experts in the press."

Gen. Warner disagreed with Gen. Jones' proposal that the role of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs be enlarged to what he called a "super chief." He said that would give the chairman more authority over operations, which should be

the province of the unified field commanders.

Instead, Gen. Warner urged that the Joint Chiefs be instructed to "focus on strategy and planning and get them out of the operational business of the unified command." He said that "the service chiefs are forced into politicizing their jobs by the demanding requirement to fight over pennies in the defense budget rather than spend time making military strategy to national policy."

Gen. Warner agreed with Gen. Jones, however, on the need to strengthen the staff working under the Joint Chiefs. He suggested forming a general staff "if that is the only solution."

However, a general staff is prohibited by law to preclude a concentration of military power.

He also urged that authority be delegated to the unified commanders and that the role of each be strengthened "by articulating his place in the planning, programming, and budgeting cycle," which determines the size and armament of the forces.

1 in 8 Youths Failed to Register For U.S. Draft Despite Reprieve

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Although President Reagan's grace period for young men who failed to register for the draft has ended, one of every eight required to fill out a card has failed to do so.

The Selective Service System said that 927,000 of the more than eight million American men born from 1960 to early 1964 had not signed up by the middle of last week. The registration period ended Sunday.

Nonregistration is a felony punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. It also is a felony not to notify the Selective Service of a change of address. So far, one million of the almost seven million young men who have registered for the draft have told the Selective Service that they have moved.

Draft-resister organizations say that they have been told that the Justice Department was preparing cases in December against 40 young men who publicly acknowledged they had not registered and that the department had sent letters of warning to 183 who had not registered. This was before President Reagan extended the grace period that ended Sunday.

Thorn Says EEC Won't Assist Hanoi

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The European Economic Community will not give aid to Vietnam as long as the political situation in Cambodia remains unresolved, EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn said on Monday.

New Strike Paralyzes Portuguese Railroads

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's state railroad system was virtually paralyzed by a strike only two weeks after the government ended a series of crippling transport walk-outs by granting pay rises.

The locomotive engineers' union started the first of what it said will be a series of five 24-hour strikes between now and March 9.

Mr. Thorn, who arrived in Singapore Sunday for a two-day private visit, was speaking to reporters after talks with Singapore Deputy Premier Sinnathamby Rajaratnam on the political and economic situation in Southeast Asia and Indochina.

Mr. Thorn said that the EEC stand on Cambodia "is well known and we stick to it," adding: "There is no intention of any project to aid Vietnam."

Neither the EEC nor the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which Singapore is a member, recognizes the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. They have demanded at the United Nations. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to permit free elections.

Come to where the flavor is Marlboro Country

DELTA'S MEDALLION SERVICE CLASS TO ATLANTA. LUXURY AT A SAVING.

Medallion Service Class is Delta's special business class for much less than First Class Fare. It's ideal for business travellers from London. All 2-by-2 seating for extra comfort. Your own separate cabin area, too. Your beverage list includes cocktails, fine wines and liquors. An increased baggage allowance, too. All at no extra charge. Delta also has Medallion Service Class from Frankfurt to Atlanta (no separate cabin area).

Delta flies nonstop to Atlanta from London every day except Monday and Wednesday (daily starting April 1), from Frankfurt every day except Tuesday and Thursday (daily starting April 2). And from Atlanta, Delta flies on to 80 cities in the con-

tinental U.S.A. Take Delta to Atlanta and without changing airlines fly to cities coast to coast.

Fly Delta to the 1982 World's Fair: May-October in Knoxville, Tennessee. Delta is the official airline of the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair.

Call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London on (01) 668-0935 or (01) 668-9135, Telex 87480. Or call Delta in Frankfurt at 0611 23 30 24, Telex 0416233. Delta Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London W1R 6AT and Friedenstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main. Schedules are subject to change without notice.



DELTA. THE AIRLINE RUN BY PROFESSIONALS.

Reagan and El Salvador

In the cold coin of security, a case can be made for what the Reagan administration seems to be doing in El Salvador.

The elections on March 28, long urged by Washington, are not likely to end a bitter civil war. Even if they yield a better mandate for the regime led by President Duarte, a quick military victory is unlikely no matter how much weaponry the United States supplies. The only course to popular favor is widespread reform, which the war itself makes difficult and which guerrillas of both left and right are determined to sabotage.

So what the administration apparently seeks is the most appealing, reform-minded regime possible, buttressed by as much aid as American opinion will tolerate. The objective then would be to deny Salvadoran leftists a Nicaragua-style triumph until their more moderate factions can be won over.

That may take years. And that realization may explain Washington's reluctance about negotiations to end the violence. Without a real military deadlock, there can be no plausible compromise.

Americans could understand this reasoning and might even support such a course — if it is indeed Reagan's course.

But the administration is not publicly reasoning about Central America. It is shouting, as if addressing the slow-witted. Only last week, the president spoiled an otherwise admirable speech about aid to Caribbean nations with passages like this: "Very simply, guerrillas, armed and supported by and through Cuba, are attempting to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the people of El Salvador as part of a larger imperialistic plan. If we do not act promptly and decisively in defense of freedom, new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflict."

Simple, and puerile. When language like that is joined to speculation about mining Cuban harbors and imposing blockades, a baffled public becomes fretful. It thinks a presidential vow to do what is "prudent and necessary" portends the sending of troops to fight in partnership with a weak government and brutal extremists, whose excesses explain much of El Salvador's torment.

The extravagance of Washington's rhetoric implies impatience with Central America's social distress. It implies ignorance of the United States' past ignominious role there. By debating debate, the administration impairs support for even modest levels of aid.

Need it be said again? The cardinal test of a foreign policy is its ability to command domestic support. By any reasonable measure, Reagan is failing that test on El Salvador.

The members of Congress who recently visited the region have not been converted to his glib analyses. Members returning from their home districts report mostly anxiety about the momentum of America's involvement. So Congress is likely to insist on tying more strings to the president's policy, some also counterproductive.

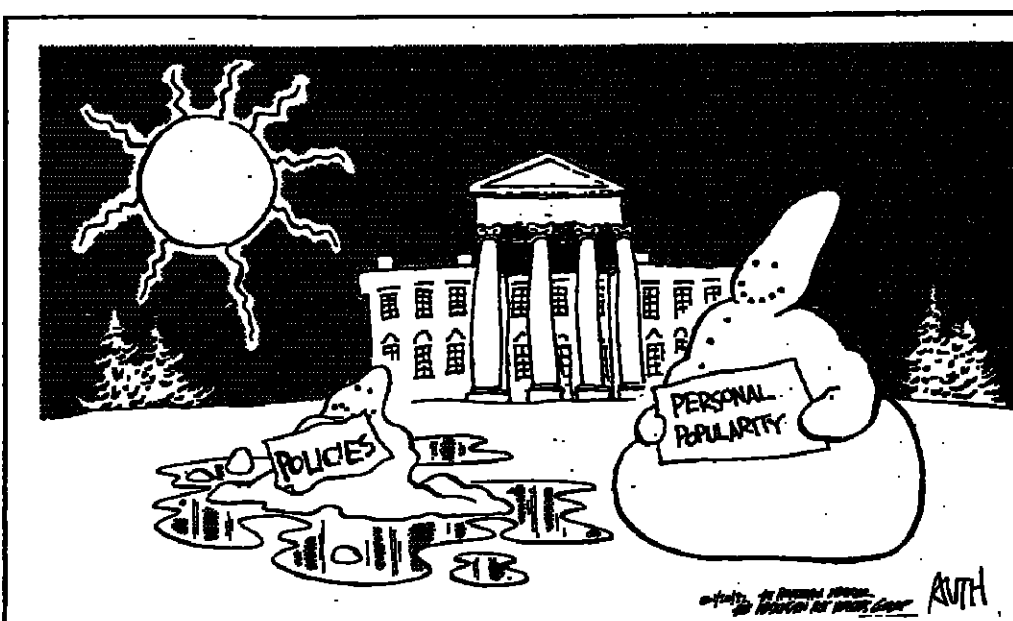
One immediate risk is that the Salvadoran elections will then go sour. They were supposed to strengthen the democratic center, at the expense of leftists who are boycotting the poll. Now it appears the far right could win instead, with the violent help of the far left. That would surely bury the hope that somewhere a democratic center is waiting to give 5 million people the peace they want.

How much wiser if Reagan would speak candidly about his predicament in Central America. The Salvadoran guerrillas who aim to win their war by propaganda in America are helped, not discouraged, by his refusal to rule out direct intervention.

And what prevents a cool rapport with the Sandinista junta in neighboring Nicaragua? Why can't Reagan document the charges about their arms aid to Salvadoran guerrillas? What is wrong with the plea of his friend, President López Portillo of Mexico, that the United States and Nicaragua make a non-aggression deal that also ends the Sandinistas' disturbing arms buildup?

If the Nicaraguan domino were not to be seen toppling into Moscow's lap, El Salvador's importance would certainly recede. And then Reagan might be emboldened to explain policy there in terms of the possible, holding the far right as well as the far left answerable for that poor country's calamity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Too Many Failed Presidencies

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad are often asked to explain how outsiders with no experience in international politics, such as Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, can be elected president. One obvious answer is that there has been a substantial erosion of faith in the insiders who traditionally ran the government, resulting largely from the bitterly disillusioning experiences of Vietnam and Watergate.

Another answer is that Americans have a peculiar excess of faith in common sense and the common man. Because it forswore an aristocracy, American society has long been more fluid than European society, and Americans have been more resistant to rule by elites.

History also shows that European electorates have paid less attention to absolutist ethical standards in politics than Americans. Disraeli, Richelieu and Metetrnich are not primarily remembered for their moral rectitude.

The tantalizing question now, though, for both Europeans and Americans, is not why Mr. Reagan was elected but why he remains relatively popular even though the polls show there is little confidence in his policies.

To me, returning home after five years abroad, what suggests itself is simply that large numbers of Americans are sticking with Mr. Reagan out of something resembling desperation. They need something to believe in.

The American people still seem to like many of Mr. Reagan's premises. They like the principle of lower federal spending, but not the specific budget cuts; they like the new federalism, but doubt that the states can handle it; they believe in a strong America, but not in the Reagan defense budget; they do not want to pay higher taxes, but neither do they believe that the deficit can be reduced without them; they want to aid the needy, but at the same time to reduce welfare spending, and they are confused and sometimes frightened by

the administration's floundering foreign policy. Americans are worried. Those under 45 no longer even believe that the basic safety net, Social Security, will be there to catch them when they retire. Not only do the majority doubt that they will ever see a penny of what they have put in, many don't even seem to care.

The cynicism is more understandable than the apathy, but both are deeply troubling. For the moment, the common-sense common man, Ronald Reagan, is functioning as a sort of presidential placebo for both conditions. The poor, the young, the old, the jobless and minorities know it is only a sugar pill, but the white, self-employed middle class of Middle America is grimly hanging onto the hope that it is a cure.

Never mind that the man is responsible for the policies. If you can't put your faith in the president of the United States, where can you put it? The Reagan presidency comes after too many years of failure, after too many failed presidencies.

John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Lyndon B. Johnson was forced from office after one complete term because of Vietnam. Richard M. Nixon was forced to resign by Watergate. Gerald R. Ford could not win election on his own after succeeding Mr. Nixon. Jimmy Carter was judged ineffectual, and he lost to Mr. Reagan. If Ronald Reagan should fail, a logical conclusion would seem to be that the failure is in the country, and not just in its leaders.

As painful as it is, though, a judgment cannot be put off forever. If the president does not act to reconcile the contradictions in his economic policy, if he does not come between his warring secretaries of state and defense and make foreign policy, and if he does not display more compassion for the disadvantaged and the unemployed, the people will turn against him, too. And what will they put their faith in then?

©1982, International Herald Tribune.

Salvadorans Cope Amid the Agony

By Stephen S. Rosenfield

SAN SALVADOR — Where is the war, I wondered, driving in from the airport past jeep patrols and kids carrying wood on their heads and finding, on a soft Sunday evening, a certain loneliness in the streets but an unmistakable tranquility as well. Where is the war that, according to U.S. television, is daily cracking hotter in El Salvador, reducing the country to death and desperation, numbing the survivors?

On Sunday, at the altar of San Salvador's Cathedral, Bishop Arturo Rivera y Damas reads a scholarly sermon followed by a prudent homily and strolls to the rear for a chat with the foreign press.

In the afternoon, a walk through the high-traffic district of stores and newly walled homes around the Camino Real Hotel; an éclair at a well-kept shopping center where police with guns at the ready drift through; a raucous go-kart competition in a parking lot.

Evening dinner in his elegant, guarded home with a government minister, a reformer who says with a shrug that he does not know "whether I will get it from the left or the right." His 17-year-old daughter, to fulfill a new high school requirement, is doing 300 hours of volunteer social work — at a military hospital. Another guest, a Venezuelan, is investing millions in a gasoline plant. The minister's wife runs a small family factory, notwithstanding occasional guerrilla-inflicted power outages. She tells of a recent dance, her circle's first in several years, from which she returned home "exhausted and euphoric."

The Unexpected

My first impression is of a country, or at least a city, making do with an almost startling normalcy. Missing are the tension and decay and the sense of fugitive time evoked, in, say, a Beirut or a Kinshasa. En route to Miami I had heard complaints of San Salvador's streetlights not being replaced; in San Salvador they are shining. A woman reports she had fled with her children in the worst of the urban terror of 1980 to Boston, but she has now returned: "It's safer here." Repeatedly, people shake their heads in awe at the doggedness of commuters in improvising ways to get to work on time even though the guerrillas have burned 1,200 buses in two years.

The guards, the guns, the soldiers, the walls, the peepholes — and, on the face of the matter, the patrols — are what I expect to see in a country at war. What I do not expect are the traffic jams, the early-morning joggers, the fresh billboards, the uneventful 50-kilometer drives in the countryside, the traditional soccer craze the tennis exhibition.

The chief of the rural police says proudly that "the subversives," as the guerrillas are called, threatened among other things to prevent the fields from being sown and harvested. But although sugar cane has been burned, most crops a year come in. Most of the 130 power pylons destroyed have

been rebuilt, he says. All 600-plus kilometers of railroad track are open (although locomotives are still being blown up), except for one bridge whose collapse Lloyd paid off on as an accident.

There is a terrible war in this country, or a terrible condition of violence in which perhaps more than 30,000 civilian lives have been lost in two years. The word at the Camino Real bar is that for \$20 any cab driver will take you to view a body, bound, at roadside. The press corps mimmers that heads are being cut off again. Never move hastily in the presence of anyone with a gun, a newcomer is warned. "A quarter of a million refugees, mostly peasants, are spread throughout the country."

Land, Now

The economy is bleeding: international reserves "gone"; most foreign investors scared off; no new national investment; a brain and skill drain, unemployment soaring. Part of the blame is laid to the world's debt — prices for coffee, sugar and cotton are down. Another part, business leaders insist, is due to failings of national economic policy. The cruelest part, still, is that of the guerrillas.

But "the story" is not just the war. The story is the pervasive determination not to be intimidated by the war, and the resourcefulness of all, of all, of people in coping. This may be one of those prosperous journalistic impressions, but it is mine.

The peasants, being peasants, endure. I took a small sample in a day, visiting newly formed cooperatives in Sonsonate province and meeting responsible officials of the big independent peasants' union. They were people with general education, ready grins and a formidable courage and will to make the fledgling agrarian reform work for them.

One union leader said threats from rightist death squads had forced him to send his family to Guatemala. "Never before in the life of the country did anyone care for the peasants. We were ashamed to say we came from the countryside," another organizer said.

From a dozen interviews with peasants, I concluded that the reform is far from perfect, but that both concept and execution — and that these peasants are determined to make it succeed. They do not say: First the war, then the land. They say: The land, now.

The size, vigor and sophistication of the middle class belies the unexamined view I had brought to El Salvador of a sleepy, underdeveloped country. These were not, I was regularly told, members of the "oligarchy," a discredited class, and a class whose members certainly are fading from association with it. The middle class are people of skills and means, given privately to volunteering that they have made grievous mistakes of commission and neglect but hoping now to balance retention of some privilege against service to a new society.

I have had intense talks with 20 or so of these people. It is not clear, to them or to me, if their catch-up effort is too little and too late. But they strike me as more sober, realistic and respectful of the need for change in their country than I had met in most white South Africans. They will have no truck with "subversives," although some confidentially wonder if they should not. And they are convinced they are a target of "international Communism." But at the same time, they concede the existence of the raw social injustice that characterizes their country to this day. A civilian in the junta has one son's capture, guerrilla, another apparently still in the mountains.

A First Step

Elections due next month are the most conspicuous evidence of the aching for normality that impels — well, whom? The government and the establishment are pushing the elections hard: "Not a solution, but a first step to repair the law and our own self-respect," a businessman says. To some in the junta, the elections appear to be a ticket for more U.S. aid; to the reconstructed middle class, an atonement; to the military, or so the minister of defense assured me, a fulfillment of the reformist coup of Oct. 15, 1979. As for the peasants and workers, nothing says more of the apparent appeal of the elections to the common people than the ferocity of the left's attempt to spoil them by burning voting documents or threatening voters with death.

In brief, there is an agony here, and there is an attempt to rise above it in many personal and public ways. From many Salvadorans I have heard a complaint, expressed politely at first and then with gathering bitterness, that the people of the United States have been misled by the media to think that only the agony exists. "The foreign press looks only for corpses," a peasant, leader of a cooperative, said to me. "But we are fighting for the future. We don't want to feel we are fighting alone."

©1982, The Washington Post.

Which Inflation Rate?

The inflation rate is coming down, but not nearly so fast as the consumer price index suggests. The effervescent CPI always speaks the truth, but not necessarily the whole truth. It is heavily influenced by categories such as fuel prices that vary wildly.

The index rose only three-tenths of 1 percent last month. As the White House promptly and loudly pointed out, that is a good sign. But it is a little too good.

At the risk of spoiling the celebration, we have to point out that the true inflation rate currently is not around 4 percent a year, as the CPI indicates. It is somewhere between 8 and 9 percent. That is not very different from the rate last summer. To find the rate so stubborn in the face of a recession that started in July is not such a good sign.

One way to estimate the underlying inflation rate is to follow labor costs. It is the pattern of wage increases that keeps the inflationary cycle going, from higher prices to higher wages back to higher prices. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just published its employment cost index for the last quarter of 1981, and that number deserves attention. It is particularly valuable because it covers not only wages and salaries, but fringe benefits as well, and the fringes have consistently been rising faster than cash wages.

From October through December, total compensation in the private non-farm economy rose at a rate of a little more than 8 percent a year — not much different from a year

earlier. It is true that by the end of 1981 there were a lot more unemployed than a year earlier, but for those still working, wages and benefits were still rising rapidly and, in turn, inciting future price increases.

To the limited extent to which inflation has slowed, it is due chiefly to the recession. The White House vigorously resists that thought. It claims credit for lower inflation, but says it had nothing to do with the recession. Unfortunately, the two go together.

In the deep recession of 1975, the CPI behaved much as it is behaving now. America generally assumed that the long inflation was finally defeated. Under stimulative policy, the economy began to grow again at a fairly rapid rate — and, within a couple of years, inflation again broke into a brisk trot upward. This year, a recovery would begin with wages and benefits already rising quite rapidly. With economic growth and employment beginning to pick up, it would be extremely difficult to keep labor costs from generating a new surge in the CPI.

Several months of relatively good behavior by the CPI this winter could generate a strong temptation, in the administration and Congress, to declare a victory over inflation and leap to the more congenial job of pumping up an economic recovery. That is why it remains imperative to remember past experience, and keep the underlying rates of inflation clearly in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Future of Sorts for Polish Labor

[The Polish government's draft report on the future role of the trade union movement] is calculated to nullify some of the most important elements of what Solidarity fought for during the 16 months of its confrontation with the government. Yet it would be hasty to dismiss the draft as a complete sellout of the Polish trade union movement.

In expressing its perception of unions as self-governed and independent of the administration and the state apparatus, the draft offers a role of sorts to future unions, even if it is a far cry from that envisaged by Solidarity. The significance of the draft, therefore, is the recognition, however reluctant, that trade unions should have a future at all.

—From *The Sunday Statesman* (Delhi).

When martial law was imposed in Poland on Dec. 13, the regime encouraged people inside and outside the country to believe that military rule would be brief — and that, once

order was restored, Solidarity would be allowed to continue as a more or less free trade union. Not many people believed it, but some did. Whatever credibility the military junta still enjoyed on this score has now been destroyed by its publication of new guidelines for Polish trade unions.

Trade unions, first off, must recognize the Communist Party's monopoly of political power. The unions must stick to trade union concerns and stay out of politics — with the regime, of course, deciding where the line is to be drawn. Workers will have the right to strike only "as a last resort," and it is clearly the government and not the union that will be empowered to decide when the "last resort" has been reached.

But the struggle is far from over. It is much too early to presume that Poland's free trade union movement and the democratic aspirations that it embodied are as dead as Jaruzelski and the Kremlin want to believe.

—From the *Los Angeles Times*.

A Historian in Big Brotherland

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS — The unfortunate hero of "1984," Winston Smith, worked at the Ministry of Truth. His job was rewriting history. Under instructions sent to him on slips of paper, he changed stories in back newspapers to make them correspond with later party policy. Then he dropped the instructions into the Memory Hole, where they were sucked into giant furnaces.

The expunging of history: It was one of Orwell's most memorable insights into the techniques of the totalitarian state. Today we have a fresh example from life. Those who rule Poland under martial law have made history their special target — and historians.

One of the first Poles arrested on the day martial law began in December was Bronislaw Geremek, a historian who was a principal adviser to Solidarity's leader, Lech Walesa. Geremek is an internationally known scholar of medieval history. He is also a poignant example of the state's man of courage and as victim.

Geremek is a Jew who was spirited out of the Warsaw ghetto as a child of 11, just before the ghetto's destruction in 1943. He was hidden in a village and eluded the Nazis under conditions of terror. When the war ended, he returned to Warsaw and studied history.

As historian, Geremek has specialized in the social history of medieval France. He worked for years in Paris and directed the Polish Cultural Institute there. He was a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center in Washington. Back in Warsaw, he became director of the medieval history section of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

'Adventurer'

He is a Socialist, a student of Marx as well as of the Middle Ages. As a young man he joined the Polish Communist Party. He resigned in 1968 in protest against the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. In 1980 he offered himself as an adviser to the strikers in Gdansk.

Walesa was struck by Geremek's intelligence and political moderation, and he quickly became a key adviser. He took part in the successive negotiations between Solidarity and the government, and went with Walesa on trips abroad.

Since his arrest, Polish newspapers have denounced Geremek as an "adventurer," an extremist, one of the intellectuals who misled good Polish workers. Warsaw Radio identified him as the son of a rabbi — a familiar use of anti-Semitism as a totalitarian device.

There are reports that he was on a hunger strike for two weeks in one detention camp, then was moved to another. Amnesty International reported recently that Geremek's 21-year-old son, Martin, a Warsaw medical student, had also been arrested.

The story of Bronislaw Geremek is a sample of what happens to history and to truth in the hands of tyranny. In Solidarity he was known as a political realist, favoring compromise, not confrontation. Yet the authorities, as part of their campaign to expunge history and blacken Solidarity, denounced him as an extremist and a Jew.

Geremek is not the only historian detained by the martial-law regime. But he is a particular symbol, and the Polish historians who

are still free have bravely acted on that fact. Thirty signed a letter protesting the arrest of their colleagues and especially of Geremek. There is a necessary footnote to the Geremek story. I learned about it largely from an article in *Die Zeit* by a West German historian, Prof. Heinrich A. Winkler of the University of Freiburg. Winkler is a student of the Nazi years. He is now leading his colleagues to help Geremek and other imprisoned Polish historians, by protesting and by sending them food.

When the power of the modern state descends on its people, those of us who are free may be able to do little except voice our feelings. But that has its value. A Soviet dissenter told me once that he had received a single letter from the West while he was in a labor camp — and it revived his spirit because it told him he was not forgotten. After Hitler and Stalin and Big Brother, we should not have to be reminded that it is necessary to remember.

©1982, The New York Times.

Letters

Tanzania Demurs

In your Feb. 24 issue you published comment from the Los Angeles Times under the heading, "A Worrying Change in Zimbabwe." The opinion contains the following sentence: "It would be a tragedy if Zimbabwe did go the way of its neighbors Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, all now bankrupt and underdeveloped."

I am not surprised at all that the opinion is from the Los Angeles Times. They know no better. I am, however, very surprised and deeply disappointed by the fact that your prestigious paper, which does know better, has seen fit to reprint an opinion which is extremely uninformed. For anyone who knows anything about Tanzania, the one thing he cannot possibly say is that its one-party political system is undemocratic — because it is very democratic.

I am aware, of course, that many right-wingers in the United States see the African states, for reasons best known to themselves, I do not believe, however, that the International Herald Tribune would willingly want to be closely associated with them.

May I also add that Tanzania's current economic problems do not result from its political system. The one-party system did not cause the droughts and floods which we have been experiencing for several years; or the high prices we pay for imported manufactured goods from the industrialized countries and for crude oil; or the falling prices for our primary products which we sell to industrialized countries.

E. WEIDI N.

MWASAKAFUYA, Ambassador of Tanzania, Paris.

'Spoiled Brats'

The U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Richard Walker, is reported to have called the freedom fighters in that country, and particularly students and intellectuals, "spoiled brats" (IHT, Feb. 16). But those students and intellectuals are fighting for liberties and national independence at the risk of losing or ruining their lives.

SOONTAY KIM, Bonn.

On Lebanon

It seems the media have lost interest in Lebanon. In the past few weeks the coverage of the bombings in this country amounts to nothing more than four-line reports. The public's attention has turned to Poland.

Europe trembles at the possibility of an East-West war. But does it not realize that the trigger was pulled way back in 1975? Religious differences are only a cover for a war which in fact is that of the superpowers trying to lay their hands on the most strategic site in the Middle East.

A.F. LYNCH, Paris.

Leaks to the Press

On Feb. 22 you pointedly and vindictively published leaked notes from Secretary of State Haig's staff meetings. Formerly a champion of the First Amendment, the

help for the Whites was counterproductive and helped Bolshevik propaganda, and that no White general provided an alternative to Bolshevism or the czarist system, while the Bolsheviks promised "bread, peace and land."

Since the civil war, there has been continued resistance to the Bolshevik rule from Kronstadt in 1921 to strikes and riots in Gorki, Tallinn, Minsk and Orzhonikidze in 1981. In between, one had, during the 1920s and '30s, the Greenland Movement of the Russian peasantry (more than 40 million died), as well as the million-strong Russian Liberation Army under Gen. Vlasov. Since the war, strikes and riots have been documented in Tbilisi, Tan, Kazakhstan, in August, 1959; in Vladivostok in August, 1961; in Novocherkassk in November, 1962; in more than 20 towns in 1963; in Chikmag in September, 1967; in Khand near Vladivostok in April, 1968, and in Dneprodzinsk in June, 1972.

One can only be amazed at the continued resistance, for the controls of the Communist system are unique. Soviet Communism can and does convince people that black is white and good is evil. It isolates the individual socially and mentally so that he no longer knows what he thinks or whom to trust; propaganda becomes a mental reality, totally at odds with the immediate physical perceptions of the individual.

The problem of an alternative to the Bolsheviks remains paramount to the Russian opposition movement. At the beginning of World War II, Russians treated the Germans as an alternative and as liberators, but the Nazi ideology saw the Slavs as subhuman. The result was that the Russian people were forced back into the welcoming arms of the Bolshevik regime. Mr. Haig now wants the free world to repeat Hitler's tactical mistake.

GEORGE MILLER, London.

Soviet Resistance

William Pfaff (IHT, Jan. 29) argues that Russians could have supported the Whites against the Bolsheviks, who, unlike the Whites, received no help from external forces. Mr. Pfaff fails to observe that the Bolsheviks were helped by the Germans, that allied

Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

MARK SHAPIRO.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982) Chairman

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 1.200.000 F.R.C.S. Numéro 3 1232113-1 (1978), rue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly-sur-Seine, Tél. 943-1245 Telex: 617178 Herald, Paris, Cedex, France. Paris: Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer U.S. subscription price \$25 yearly. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Please send address changes in U.S.A. and possessions to International Herald Tribune, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Please send address changes in U.S.A. and possessions to International Herald Tribune, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

General Manager, Asia: Allen Lerner 24-34 Hemenway Road, Room 101, Hong Kong, Tel. 2-25-26 1095 Telex: 0170 INTVTCZK

Lee W. Huebner
Philip M. Foise
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Samuel Abt

Publisher
Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editors

Roland Pinson
René Bondy
François Desmaisons
Richard H. Morgan

Associate Publisher
Director of Finance
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising

Spain's Popular Socialist Leader Making Rightist Parties Uneasy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — "Would you trust the Socialists to govern Spain if Felipe González were not their leader?"

With the polls showing the Socialists in the lead, the marketing men employed by Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's center-right party have been testing this question for use in parliamentary elections that will probably take place in the autumn.

The question, which is supposed to sow doubts about the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, is an unwitting tribute to Mr. González. Just turning 40, he has become easily the most popular politician in the country.

His thick brown hair, flecked with gray, and a handsome face that a few years ago was open and boyish now looks furrowed and pensive. These days he rarely appears in public without a tie.

Mr. González expects a powerful counterattack from the right once Mr. Calvo Sotelo dissolves parliament. Most politicians expect the government to call the vote for November, taking advantage of the lingering euphoria en-

gendered by the World Cup soccer championships, which are to be played here this summer, and a visit in October by Pope John Paul II.

The test of the Socialists' moderation has become their stand on the nationalization of industry, and in recent weeks Mr. González has been meeting with senior bankers to promise them that, if he is premier, their vast industrial holdings will be safe.

"We do not have a program of nationalization," said the Socialist "because we have other priority objectives — the stabilizing of democracy and the struggle against unemployment. And these goals can't be reached if at this moment we go into a program of nationalization. I believe that the men of the financial right already know the Socialist Party pretty well."

"I think that the philosophy that nationalization is by definition 'progressive' is not based on reality," he added. "In Europe, De Gaulle nationalized, and he wasn't a man of the left. Adenauer, who wasn't a leftist, nationalized. And when nationalizations turn into a total state takeover, the resulting economic model — to cite the Polish case, which is very much with us — means chaos and the breakdown of the system."

This sort of argument puts a rather large ideological distance between Mr. González and President François Mitterrand of France, whose Socialist government has embarked on a sweeping program of nationalization. But the Spanish Socialist chief asserts that it would be a "huge error" to imitate his French comrades, because, he says, Spain's inefficient bureaucracy could not absorb or manage a wave of nationalization.

Mr. González is eager to spread this tranquilizing message, because a Socialist electoral victory would be an adventure into the unknown for a four-year-old democracy that is still shaky after last year's attempt to carry out a rightist coup. Any suggestion that a Socialist victory could detonate another coup angers Mr. González.

"There is no reason to think that the military will not go along with the Socialist Party," he said, arguing that, with deep roots across Spain, his party could guarantee the kind of unity and stability the armed forces want.

He insisted that "the temptation of another coup is increasingly distant in Spain."

"The dynamics of a coup always needs civilian support," he said,



Felipe González

"and this support in Spain is of little importance. The immense majority of businessmen, the immense majority of the financial world knows that a coup in Spain would have catastrophic consequences for jobs, investment, inflation, foreign relations."

Even so, Mr. González is covering his political, as well as his economic, flanks. He said he thought that the most likely outcome of an election would be that the Socialists would move from second place to first place in parliament, displacing Mr. Calvo Sotelo's faction-plagued Union of the Democratic Center, but leaving it short of an over-all majority.

In such a situation, Mr. González seems disposed to entertain coalition arrangements with centrist and regional formations that might provide a "comfortable majority" for a moderate-looking Socialist-led government.

Again, in contrast with France, he rules out a coalition with the small Communist Party. The exposed flank in Spain, he says, is to the right, not to the left.

Paris Subway Widens Use of First-Class Seats

United Press International

PARIS — All ticket buyers on the Paris subway are now allowed to travel in the first-class cars except between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., the subway authority has announced.

The regulation, which took effect Monday, will give everyone more room on the subway during rush hours, subway officials said.

Handicapped persons, pregnant women and all persons over 75 can use the first-class cars at any time with second-class tickets.

U.S. Says IRA Arms Supply Route Is Broken

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Federal immigration officials say they have broken an international munitions conduit of the Irish Republican Army that had been sneaking its members into the United States to buy arms for shipment to Dublin and Belfast for as long as eight years.

In the last two months, seven men connected with the Provisional wing of the IRA have been arrested while attempting to cross illegally into the United States from Canada by way of four bridges here and in Niagara Falls.

"It has taken more than a year of undercover work and investigations, but we have broken this pipeline that stretched from Dublin through Amsterdam and Toronto to Buffalo," said Benedict J. Ferro, the local director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

'Shopping List' of Weapons

In the latest arrests, three weeks ago, five men were taken into custody at Niagara Falls. Immigration inspectors said they confiscated \$10,000 in British currency and a diary containing a "shopping list" for weapons. The cash and diary were in a car used by some of the men, the inspectors said.

According to the seized document,

U.K. Labor Panel Drops Ex-Minister As Party Nominee

Reuters

SHEFFIELD, England — Fred Mulley, a former British defense secretary, has been denied renomination to Parliament, becoming the most prominent victim of the struggle between the Labor Party's left and right wings. He has been a member of Parliament for 21 years.

A local party committee, meeting here Sunday, passed over Mr. Mulley, 63, and chose left-winger Richard Caborn as the Labor candidate for the next general election, due by mid-1984. Mr. Caborn, 37, is Sheffield's member of the European Parliament. He is a former maintenance fitter and is a trade union activist.

For years, renomination of British parliamentarians was virtually automatic. But the Labor Party changed its rules a year ago under pressure from leftists who argued that long-serving members often grew too conservative.

Six serving members of Parliament have now been dropped by local committees, but none has been as prominent as Mr. Mulley. An Oxford-educated lawyer, he was defense secretary from 1976 to 1979 and is a strong supporter of British membership in NATO.

were nearly 200,000 rounds of ammunition that would fit machine guns, rifles and pistols manufactured by U.S., British, Czechoslovak and Soviet arsenals. Also sought were electronic devices that could detonate bombs by remote control and small remote-control aircraft capable of carrying 20 pounds (9 kilograms) of explosives as far as five miles (eight kilometers).

The diary contained the names of more than a dozen U.S. companies that might have been able to supply either the ammunition or the electronic gadgetry. Federal investigators have been seeking information that would tie sales from these companies to the IRA pipeline, if such purchases were in fact made.

The five men were arrested Feb. 6 while trying to cross the Whirlpool Rapids Bridge at Niagara Falls. One of them was identified as Desmond Ellis, 29. He is being

held in a county jail in Buffalo and his extradition is being sought by Irish authorities.

James Quinn, a spokesman for the Garda, the Irish national police, said in Dublin that Mr. Ellis had posted bond there of 25,000 Irish pounds (\$37,000) late last year, pending an investigation into charges he had violated explosives laws, but he disappeared from his Dublin home in January.

Mr. Ellis has been described by law enforcement officials in Buffalo and Dublin as an electronics expert familiar with devices used to detonate bombs. He is seeking political asylum in the United States. Federal officials here have privately confirmed that meetings have been held in the Ellis case in Buffalo, Washington and Toronto, involving lawyers for the U.S. departments of State and Justice and officials of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Ministry of Justice.

The four other men arrested

with Mr. Ellis, two of whom had been previously convicted in either Canada or Ireland on munitions charges, were held for two weeks, then sent back to Canada.

Convicted Gun-Runner

One of them, William Gilroy, 36, served a prison sentence in Canada on gun-running charges seven years ago. He, William O'Neill, 29, and James Kelly, all Irish natives who have been living in St. Catharines, Ontario, were released on \$5,000 bond pending a hearing on charges they sought to smuggle aliens into the United States.

A fourth man, Edward Howell, 34, of Belfast, posted \$10,000 bail and was deported. He is being held in a jail in Canada. [Mr. Ellis and Mr. Howell have been under investigation by British authorities for the Aug. 27, 1979, slaying of Lord Mountbatten, the Buffalo News said in a copyright story quoted by the United Press International.]

The newspaper said classified documents based on reports from Canadian and British authorities described Mr. Howell as the "brains" behind the killing of Lord Mountbatten, a member of British royalty who died in the explosion of his yacht. The killing was claimed by the IRA.

Mr. Ferro of the immigration service said the investigation that led to the recent arrests had been spurred when authorities found the telephone number of an IRA "safe house" in a Toronto suburb, written on a piece of paper carried by Kiernan Nugent, an IRA official arrested in New York City in 1980.

It was found that people and automobiles arriving at the house were crossing the U.S. border regularly, he said. Two men were caught trying to cross the border illegally at Buffalo in January.

French Parties Face First Big Test At Polls Since '81 Socialist Victory

By Charles Bremner
Reuters

PARIS — France's four big political groupings have launched full-scale campaigns for local elections, each aiming for symbolic victory in the first nationwide test since the Socialists swept to power last year.

More than 7,000 candidates are running for office in nearly 2,000 cantons, administrative subdivisions whose representatives sit in the 95 departmental assemblies, comparable to county councils, of mainland France.

The two-stage elections, on March 14 and 21, have assumed new importance because of a historic decentralization law passed by the Socialist-dominated Parliament.

The law, to take effect later this month, gives executive powers to the departments and to new regional assemblies, breaking the centuries-old practice of direct administration from Paris.

Test of Climate

For the Socialists, their Communist allies and the two main center-right opposition parties, the cantons present the first chance since last May's electoral upheaval

to test the direction of political winds.

The neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, known as RPR, and the center-right Union for French Democracy, UDF, charge that the Socialist government has failed to live up to its promises.

In keeping with the French practice under which national political figures often hold local office simultaneously, five senior government ministers are running as cantonal candidates along with leading RPR, UDF and Communist personalities.

The candidate attracting the most attention is former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who announced last week that he would run in the canton of Chamalières, in the heart of his central France political stronghold.

One of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's former ministers, Jean-François Deniau, launched the UDF's cantonal campaign on Friday with a call to the French to demonstrate their determination to "defend civil liberties" by voting against the Socialists and their Communist allies.

Under a pact aimed at maximizing pressure on the Socialists and Communists, the RPR and UDF

are not running candidates against each other.

The theme of their campaign, which they plan to amplify in next year's municipal elections, is that the administration of President François Mitterrand is in the process of creating economic upheaval and social instability with its radical reforms.

Apart from the decentralization law, the Socialist reforms have included nationalization of important industrial and banking firms, decrees on working conditions, major taxation changes and the abolition of the death penalty.

The Socialists, whose campaign was launched Friday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in western France, are aiming for a repeat of the surge in support that gave them 37.5 percent of the vote in last year's June parliamentary elections.

Opinion polls published last weekend showed the Socialist government and its leaders retaining a relatively high level of popularity after nine months in office. A monthly survey published by the newspaper France-Soir found that 51 percent of the population has confidence in President Mitterrand, the same figure as in January.

Italian Police Uncover Plot to Attack Prison

The Associated Press

MILAN — Police uncovered a prison break plotted by a branch of the Red Brigades who assisted in the kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, the chief state prosecutor announced Monday.

Prosecutor Mauro Gresi said at a news conference that the Red Brigades' plan to free their jailed comrades from San Vittore prison here was discovered in an eight-day crackdown on terrorists by special police units. The police operation resulted in 17 arrests and the uncovering of nine Red Brigades hideouts in Milan and nearby towns.

Mr. Gresi and officers of Milan's anti-terrorism police (DIGOS) said that the Walter Alasia group, one of the most radical branches of the Red Brigades, had planned a 20-member commando attack on the prison. He said that two vans and three cars stolen for the attack had been seized.

'Important Documents'

The prosecutor said that the police found weapons, explosives, files on people that the terrorists intended to kidnap and other important documents.

All those arrested, who declared themselves political prisoners, were reputed members of the Walter Alasia group, the prosecutor said.

The group takes its name from a terrorist killed in a shootout with police. It has claimed responsibility for several murders in Milan over the last few years. Investigators say that members of the branch helped the Red Brigades

Venetian faction organize the kidnapping of Gen. Dozier, the NATO officer who was freed in a police commando raid of a terrorist hideout on Jan. 28, 42 days after he was abducted from his home in Verona.

Mr. Gresi said that the suspected terrorists arrested in the crackdown included union representatives for the Alfa Romeo automobile factory and Philips electronics plant employees, and two nurses at a Milan hospital.

He said that one of the hideouts discovered in Milan was used as a "people's prison" for the kidnapped executive of Alfa Romeo, Renzo Sandrucci, who was released unharmed last summer after a month's captivity.

Nigeria Blacked Out For 4th Day in Strike

The Associated Press

LAGOS — A strike by National Electric Power Authority employees seeking a bonus has blacked out virtually all of Nigeria for the fourth consecutive day. The strike is being blamed for the deaths of several hospital patients, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Monday.

The state-run agency said the blackout has caused many factories to shut and was affecting water supply throughout the country. "A number of hospital patients had been reported dead while some of them were forcibly moved to private hospitals for treatment, where there were standby generators," the agency added.

DIAMONDS



YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love. Buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write airmail for free price list or call us.

Joachim Goldenstein
diamondexport
Established 1928
Feldmanstrasse 62, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel.: 031 347.51.
Telex: 71779 syl b.
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal
100% GENUINE DIAMONDS
100% GENUINE DIAMONDS

Leave London at 6pm.
Arrive in New York at 5pm.

British

Inconclusive Study on Marijuana Finds Some Short-Term Ill Effects

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A long-awaited report released by the National Academy of Sciences asserts that marijuana smoking has certain undesirable short-term effects on behavior and the body. But it says reliable evidence is so scanty that it is impossible to draw any firm conclusions about potential long-term health hazards.

The report on Friday was prepared by a special panel of health authorities formed by the academy's Institute of Medicine. The panel's chairman, Dr. Arnold S. Reiman, editor of The New England Journal of Medicine, said that "what little we know for certain" is cause for "serious national concern."

The 22-member panel's major recommendation was an urgent call for more research on marijuana, which has become the nation's most widely used illicit drug over the last two decades.

The report will satisfy neither those who believe marijuana to be a relatively innocuous source of

recreation nor those who consider it highly dangerous.

At a news conference at the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Reiman said, "Our committee found the present truth of the matter to lie somewhere between the two extremes, so we give no comfort to those with strong positions on either side of the argument."

Asked what he would tell his son about the wisdom of smoking marijuana, Dr. Reiman said, "I'd say, 'Kid, read this report.'"

'Impressed by Study'

Neither Dr. Reiman nor four other panel members who were present would say whether they would urge moderate occasional users of marijuana to stop using the drug, saying that no one yet knew what a safe dose was. They would express no view on legalizing the drug.

George Farnham, national director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, said he was impressed with the study, calling it "objective and unbiased." Mr. Farnham said that his organization did not believe

marijuana was harmless but was concerned primarily with removing users from the criminal justice system.

The study panel consisted of experts on pharmacology, neurology, psychiatry, oncology, and other specialties who had not previously staked out positions on the issue. Dr. Reiman called its report the "broadest, most comprehensive and least biased" yet done on the subject.

"We were astonished by how few of the really important questions can be definitively answered at present," he said.

Given the temporary distorting effects of marijuana on learning, tracking ability and motor coordination, the panel did express serious concern about the chronic use by children while in school and by operators of automobiles and machinery.

Key Questions Unresolved

Although the study found no reliable data about lung cancer, Dr. Reiman said, "We concluded that prolonged, heavy smoking of marijuana would probably lead to cancer of the lungs and to serious impairment of the pulmonary function." But he added that "so far there is no direct confirmation of this."

As for fertility and reproduction, the report noted studies showing that marijuana's main psychoactive component, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, temporarily reduces the number and motility of human sperm, lowers the concentration of human reproductive hormones and interferes with ovulation in monkeys. But it found no scientific proof that THC affected fertility.

The panel also said it was still impossible to link marijuana to birth defects or genetic damage.

Thus, the report left the key questions on marijuana use largely unresolved. But Dr. Reiman said that "any prudent person, looking at the facts, would have to be worried about the long-term effects."

He added, "We feel we have learned enough to be suspicious." The study was begun at the request of Joseph A. Califano Jr. when he was secretary of health, education and welfare in the Carter administration. He was concerned about the increasing use of the drug, particularly among adolescents and young adults.

The panel concluded that a mild physical tolerance to marijuana develops in extremely heavy users, meaning that discontinuance produces some discomfort, and this can lead to physical dependence. But it found no evidence that the drug can cause addiction, as narcotics do, or that physical dependence has much to do with persistent use.

Last of Original 7 Astronauts Quits Corps

Once Treated as a Hero, Slayton, 58, Quietly Packs Up His Memories

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — An entire generation has come of age since the first American astronauts became heroes in 1959, and now the last of the original seven, Donald K. Slayton, is retiring from the corps.

Mr. Slayton, known as Deke, packed up his memories last week, those models of airplanes and spacecraft that age will not let him fly. He took the awards and photographs off his office wall, including pictures of the seven crew-out astronauts of 1959. Some of the pictures were faded, like the memories. He left on Friday without fanfare, which is Mr. Slayton's way.

The heroes' treatment was a phenomenon of the early space age that Mr. Slayton did not quite comprehend at the time and chooses not to dwell upon now. He was simply a flying man. All seven were. They were chosen from 500 test pilots to respond to the 1957 Soviet challenge of Sputnik.

Mr. Slayton interrupted his packing last week to recollect that April day in 1959 when the original seven astronauts were introduced to the American public by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at a

news conference. They felt honored and bewildered.

"I think we all — well, I should just speak for myself — were kind of overwhelmed by the whole damn thing," Mr. Slayton said in an interview at the Johnson Space Center. "I didn't have any concept at all of what we were getting into from the public relations point of view. I thought I knew what we were getting into from a technical point of view."

Slayton's Perseverance

The other six of the original group made their flights and left years ago. Alan B. Shepard Jr., 58, is a wealthy businessman and real estate entrepreneur in Houston. Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom died in the Apollo launch pad fire in January, 1967. John Glenn, 60, is a U.S. senator from Ohio. Scott Carpenter, 56; Walter M. Schirra Jr., 58; and Gordon Cooper, 54, are engaged in a variety of business and consulting ventures.

Mr. Slayton, who turned 58 Monday, remained. Adversity accounted, in part, for his perseverance. A minor heart irregularity dashed his hopes for a flight in 1962 in the one-person Mercury capsule, all the others flew the Mercury.

Despite his disappointment, Mr. Slayton stayed on, becoming

head of the astronaut corps and, in 1975, winning a trip on the Apollo 16 mission to the moon.

"It was just one hell of a lot of fun," Mr. Slayton said of his one space flight. "It just tortured you because you'd missed that kind of fun for so long. But, there again, it's better to have a chance to do it, whenever, than not to have a chance to do it."

But even if he had been able to fly in space earlier, Mr. Slayton said, he probably would have remained in the program.

"I guess I'm probably one of the few in the bunch that likes flying full time as a career," Mr. Slayton said. "I probably enjoy flying more than anybody else in the system. I'd have stayed on as long as I thought I had a chance to fly some."

After his Apollo-Soyuz mission, Mr. Slayton became manager of the space shuttle program's orbital test flight operations. He said he thought it might give him a chance for another flight. He ran almost every day to stay trim, at 165 pounds.

Mission Sought

"I was hoping I would get in line for a shuttle flight," Mr. Slayton said. "When I got through looking at the crew assignments there, and considered

my age, I kind of had to bite the bullet and here about two years ago."

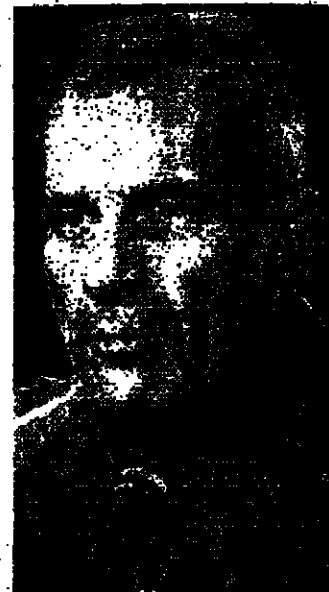
Since May, 1980, Mr. Slayton had been on temporary status as a retired person. This arrangement allowed eligible employees who had reached the space agency's pay ceiling to keep working and getting increases in their pensions. But NASA never responded to a request by the Johnson Space Center to extend Mr. Slayton's employment for another year. No word meant no job, so Mr. Slayton announced he was leaving.

Mr. Slayton has lined up two part-time consulting jobs, to Space Services Inc. of Houston, which is trying to build the first private enterprise launching system, and the Aerospace Corp. of El Segundo, Calif., which primarily advises the Air Force.

Mr. Slayton said he would miss the "kick time" in the T-38 jets that astronauts fly. But he has an ambition to race midget propeller planes and would like to design his own.

Mr. Slayton said he sees the others from the original group of seven once in a while.

In "The Right Stuff," a book about the seven Mercury astronauts and test pilots, author Tom Wolfe likens the original group of seven to warriors in the days of knighthood. One warrior



Donald K. Slayton

in 1971

stepped forward to battle a single warrior from the opposing army. Alone, they fought their lives in behalf of their countries.

Mr. Slayton said he "never, ever looked at it that way at the time." But he and the other six did wonder about their fame, he said. In retrospect, Mr. Slayton said, Mr. Wolfe "probably put his finger on what the public psychology was, why all this big thing about us."

Mr. Slayton said that he never finished reading the book, however. He said he had his mind more on flying than on the past.

Charlie Spivak, 70, Big Band Leader During the Swing Era of 1940s, Dies

United Press International

GREENVILLE, S.C. — Charlie Spivak, 70, an orchestra leader during the Big Band era of the 1940s, died Monday of cancer.

Mr. Spivak, a formidable lead trumpeter for Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey, Jack Teagarden, Ray Noble, Bob Crosby and Ben Pollack, formed his own band in 1940. Glenn Miller hired him to fill in for his own orchestra when it had to leave its stand at the Hotel Pennsylvania to play on radio broadcasts or in Broadway theaters.

Frank Gill

WASHINGTON (WP) — Frank Gill, 64, New Zealand's ambassador to the United States since 1980, died of cancer Monday at a hospital in Auckland, New Zealand.

land. A former member of Parliament, Mr. Gill served as minister of health and immigration and minister of defense before being named ambassador.

Barthélemy (Mémé) Guérini PARIS (IHT) — Barthélemy (Mémé) Guérini, 74, who with his late brother Antoine ran the Marseilles underworld for 25 years after World War II, died Sunday of cancer.

Lloyd Maledon Powell

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (UPI) — Lloyd Maledon Powell, 81, president of Dictaphone Corp. from 1953 to 1966 and board chairman from 1966 to 1969, died Saturday. He served under President Eisenhower as an adviser in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

52^e Salon de l'auto
Accessoires - Cycles et motos
Genève
4-14.3.1982

Firm Tests 'Hidden' Teeth Braces To Ease the Reluctance of Adults

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — A California-based subsidiary of American Hospital Supply Corp. plans to begin marketing "invisible" braces that could eliminate some of the hesitation adults have in getting their teeth straightened.

The braces, although still being tested, are being made available nationwide to orthodontists by Ormco Corp. of Glendora, Calif., a unit of American Hospital Supply.

The metal braces are bonded, or glued on the inside of the teeth and cannot be seen from the front. This procedure became feasible only in the last decade because of advances in bonding.

The braces were developed by Dr. Craven Kurz, 39, a Beverly Hills, Calif., orthodontist, and are expected to cost more than \$4,000, compared with \$2,500 to \$3,000 for conventional braces. An adult would have to wear them about three years.

Members of a six-man task force that has studied the procedure said Friday that testing of the braces is not complete. Ormco and the task force have sponsored seminars during which practitioners were trained in the procedure. About 400 people have been fitted with them. Of these, four cases have been completed with excellent results, said Dr. C. Moody Alexander of Dallas, a task force member who is chairman of the department of orthodontics at Baylor College of Dentistry and clinical professor in the division of oral surgery, Southwest Medical School.

Dr. R.G. Alexander of Arlington, Texas, Moody Alexander's brother, said the new braces would not be suitable for people whose teeth had not fully erupted, people with small teeth, people with extensive bridge work or people missing a large number of teeth.

Make your reservation to stay in style

With just one call we can confirm your reservation to stay in style, in any one of the more than 400 Sheraton Hotels worldwide. We do it with our sophisticated on-line computer reservations system. So with one call, your questions are answered, your reservations and requests are confirmed, and you can even book a year in advance.

So call Sheraton's Reservation III now. And make your reservation to stay in style.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA	0222/54-21-32*
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	02/219-45-96*
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK	01/19-17-00*
LONDON, ENGLAND	01/838-8411*
HELSINKI, FINLAND	0301/761-00*
PARIS, FRANCE	06/078-2800*
DUBLIN, IRELAND	01/728188*
MILAN, ITALY	2/654051*
AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS	020/43-48-74*
OSLO, NORWAY	02/41-69-95*
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA	23-2983
BARCELONA, SPAIN	03/21-50-68*
MADRID, SPAIN	01/401-20-04*
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN	08/22-94-55*
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND	022/1-0093*
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND	01/302-0828*
DUSSELDORF, W. GERMANY	021/498921*
FRANKFURT, W. GERMANY	0611/299306*
UNITED STATES (IN MISSOURI)	800-326-3536*
HAWAII (ON OAHU)	800-343-1501*
(ON OAHU)	826-4949
EASTERN CANADA	800-268-9383*
WESTERN CANADA	800-268-9330*
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA	83-6741*
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	29-2222*
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND	793-508
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND	80-373
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND	857-514
SINGAPORE	235-4941*
OSAKA, JAPAN	06/314-1019*
TOKYO, JAPAN	03/264-4270*
BEIRUT, LEBANON	351590
CAIRO, EGYPT	863-000
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL	286-222
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL	256-5621, 258-1930
MEXICO CITY, CANCUN	(905) 533-4722*
CARACAS, VENEZUELA	31-5950

*Includes on-line computer reservations system

Sheraton Hotels Worldwide
Call your local Sheraton Hotel or your travel agent.

Atomic Waste Is Building at Plants Amid U.S. Conflict Over Dumping

By Stephen J. Lynton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a heavily shielded, aquamarine pool across the James River from historic Jamestown, a monumental array of burned-out nuclear fuel is slowly building up, a waste heap that is very hot, extraordinarily costly and highly radioactive.

Virginia Electric and Power Co. (Vepco), the troubled owner of this uranium refuse at its Surry, Va., generating plant, says it faces a crisis: unless it finds a quick way to get rid of some of the used-up fuel, it may have to shut down the \$409-million plant as early as March 1985. Such a drastic step, the utility warns, would cost its customers more than \$300 million a year, adding \$5 to \$10 to a typical homeowner's monthly electric bill.

"This problem is not one caused by Vepco," says Ronald H. Leasburg, the company's vice president for nuclear operations. Instead, he argues, Vepco and other utilities are victims of frequently changing federal policies for storing nuclear waste.

"We were working under the assumption that there would be a place to ship this to," Even though President Reagan overturned President Jimmy Carter's ban on commercial reprocessing of spent fuel, utilities remain stuck with their waste. Allied Corp., the only prospective reprocessor, abandoned its plan last year, citing economic uncertainties. In addition, Mr. Reagan reversed a Carter plan for a federally run, temporary storage setup. Congress remains stalled by conflict over this and other waste issues, with legislative prospects uncertain. The industry is pushing for short-term federal warehousing, which environmentalists oppose. Long-term deep-rock burial of nuclear waste is not expected before 1999.

With no such federal dump in the offing, Vepco has weighed its options and embarked on a controversial scheme. It wants to truck 30 to 90 loads of nuclear waste annually over Virginia highways to another storage pool at its North Anna plant in rural Loudoun County about 75 miles (130 kilometers) southwest of Washington. The Loudoun government has banned such shipments, and Vepco officials concede they may be stymied. Building costly new storage quarters at Surry, they contend, would take too long.

New Space Needed

In its last-ditch efforts to unload its nuclear garbage, Vepco is far from unique. Spent fuel is accumulating at 75 nuclear plants run by 40 utilities across the nation. The Department of Energy says new storage space will be needed by 1986 for about 120 metric tons, nearly 265,000 pounds, of burned-out utility fuel.

The utilities' nuclear junk heap, big as it may be, is far outstripped

by the radioactive waste left from U.S. weapons production, which already occupies more than 10 million cubic feet in storage tanks at several government sites, according to the Energy Department.

While spent nuclear fuel contains some of the most hazardous substances on earth, its continued storage in the utilities' holding pools, such as the one at Surry, poses no special safety threat, according to most nuclear officials. For the utilities, the chief risk is economic.

Unless the spent fuel is shipped to Louisiana County or stored in some other way, Surry would close sometime between 1985 and 1988, Vepco executives say. Customers' electric bills would rise, they say, because Vepco would have to switch to using more costly oil and coal-fueled generating plants and to buying electricity from other companies. Instead of producing electricity, Surry would become an elaborate storage bin for radioactive waste.

Storage Pool Half Filled

The storage pool at the 10-year-old Surry plant is already more than half filled, packed with nearly 1 million pounds of radioactive waste in 40 feet of cooling water. By March, 1985, officials say, space will remain in the pool to hold only part of the fuel in the plant's two reactors. This is risky,

they say, because all the fuel must sometimes be unloaded for repairs to reactor systems.

Nuclear fuel consists chiefly of uranium dioxide, a radioactive compound, housed in long, slender metal tubes. Groups of fuel rods are aligned in metal frames shaped like rectangular prisms. These are known as assemblies. Each Vepco reactor holds 157 assemblies. The 1,575-pound assemblies are removed about by special cranes and other mechanical equipment.

The nuclear fuel is used to produce heat, just as oil and coal are burned to provide heat at other electric plants. The heat is needed to create steam that powers a turbine to produce electricity. Uranium fuel gives off heat through nuclear fission, the splitting of a uranium or other atom when struck by a neutron, a subatomic particle.

Nuclear waste consists of fuel rod assemblies whose contents have undergone fission. Some of the uranium is converted to other radioactive elements, including plutonium, strontium and cesium. Someday, the remaining uranium and plutonium may be chemically extracted to produce new nuclear fuel, but no such commercial reprocessing is currently being carried out. Other highly dangerous elements, such as strontium and cesium, must be securely stored or safely buried for centuries to protect society.

Some Success by Iraq Is Seen in Gulf War

By Michael Gerler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi Army, which has been on the losing end of battles with Iranian forces for several months, has begun to give a better account of itself in at least one region of the border war between the two Gulf states, according to accounts from senior U.S. specialists.

Analysts are not sure of the significance of this turn of events. But any change in the war, which had largely faded from public attention in the West, is being scrutinized carefully in Washington, in the Gulf and Middle East and undoubtedly in Moscow.

This is because Iran is widely viewed as having turned the tide against Iraq, which started the war in September, 1980, and quickly grabbed a long sliver of land on the Iranian side of the border in the oil province of Khuzestan.

The ascendancy of Iran in this struggle is causing concern in many Gulf states that are backing Iraq and fear a resurgence of aggressive Islamic fundamentalism. It is also causing concern in Washington because of increasing Soviet links to Iran.

The recent Iraqi military success

came in the border area around the town of Bostan, in the central front region. Late in November, Iranian forces had scored an important success there, driving a wedge between Iraqi units. Early last month, however, the Iraqis launched counterattacks and apparently overran some Iranian positions.

The senior U.S. specialists do not view these attacks as significant. They say indications are that Iran is engaged in a buildup for what looks like a major offensive that they estimate may be forthcoming in the next several weeks.

The United States does not have formal diplomatic relations with Iraq, but the Iraqi interests section in Washington, which has headquarters in the Indian Embassy, recently issued a news release claiming that Iranian forces were "dealt a crippling blow" in the battle around Bostan.

Whatever the impact of the Iraqi attacks, Washington analysts still feel that the war remains a stalemate that threatens the Iraqi government of President Saddam Hussein. At the start of the conflict, the Iraqi ruler was confident of quick victory.

Hussein Seeks Closer Ties

Despite the lack of formal relations, Mr. Hussein has indicated over the past year that he seeks better relations with Washington, and Iraqi ties to Moscow seem to be loosening.

Over the weekend, the Reagan administration removed Iraq from a list of nations upon which the most stringent trade restrictions were levied. While this still prohibits military sales to Iraq, the action could give Washington added flexibility to deal with Baghdad whatever the outcome of the war.

Sources in Washington say that the Soviet Union has played what they describe as "a cautious, skillful game" in Iran, basically accepting the public insults lodged by the Iranian government in recent years but also continuing offers of assistance.

Palme Mediation Effort Fails

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Olof Palme, a special UN envoy, said Monday he had "exhausted all possibilities" to bridge the gap between Iran and Iraq, after his fifth unsuccessful trip to the region. "There is no way to get any further as long as the political will to make peace is missing," Mr. Palme said at an airport news conference.

ADVERTISEMENT

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

L'EUROPEEN Facing Gare de Lyon, 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Oysters, seafood, traditional cuisine.

LE LAZARE 68, rue Quincampoix (100 m. from Bastille), 587.09.24. Fr. res. diners and late supper (wine included), special. AQUILA/MAISON.

LE PETIT RICHE 1880 Bistrot. Daily except Sun. Lunch, dinner from 7 p.m. to 0.15 a.m. About Fr. 120. 25 R. La Fayette. 770.65.64. Oyster table.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 rue St-Benoit/St. Germain-des-Prés, 260.87.41. Menu at Fr. 33.80 & Fr. 48 + wine. Daily all night.

GERMANY

FRANKFURT

LUMS black Angus steaks from charcoal-grill. Long drinks. Wines, Cocktails. Dusseldorfer Str. 24. Tel. 0611-23 37 08.

GREECE

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

DIOSCURI 14, D. Vassilou, Neo Psichiko (4 km. north of Milan). Greek food, charcoal grill, fish. Taverna. Daily 8:15 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 01/9997.



Backed by leading European banks in a worldwide partnership with Access and MasterCard.

SAVE!

F.F. 684, S.Fr. 273, D.Kr. 882 ●

If you now buy the International Herald Tribune at the newsstand every day, you're spending up to twice as much as you need to.

Take advantage of our special introductory offer for new subscribers. You'll save 25% off the regular subscription price, or up to half the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

On a 12-month subscription, that represents a saving of F.F. 684 if you live in France, S.Fr. 273 in Switzerland, B.Fr. 4,896 in Belgium, Ptas. 12,300 in Spain, and similar savings in other countries.

Start getting more world news for less immediately. Complete the coupon below and return it to us with your check or money order today.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT

	12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Greece (air).....Dr.	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00	Pakistan (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Afghanistan (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Hungary (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Africa, ex-Fr. comm. (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Iran (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Polynesia, French (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00
Africa, others (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Iraq (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air).....Esc.	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Algeria (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Iceland (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Romania (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Austria.....Sch.	2,700.00	1,350.00	736.00	Ireland.....£Ir.	72.00	36.00	19.80	Saudi Arabia (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00
Belgium.....B.Fr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Israel (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	South America (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Bulgaria (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Italy.....Lire	144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	Spain (air).....Ptas.	12,600.00	6,300.00	3,520.00
Canada (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Kuwait (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Sweden (air).....S.Kr.	810.00	405.00	225.00
Cyprus (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Lebanon (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Switzerland.....S.Fr.	320.00	160.00	90.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Libya (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Tunisia (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air).....D.Kr.	990.00	495.00	270.00	Luxembourg.....L.Fr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Turkey (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Egypt (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Malagasy (air).....\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	U.A.E. (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Ethiopia (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Malta (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Finland (air).....F.M.	810.00	405.00	225.00	Mexico (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	U.S.A. (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
France.....F.F.	720.00	360.00	198.00	Morocco (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Germany.....D.M.	360.00	180.00	100.00	Netherlands.....Fl.	406.00	203.00	112.00	Zaire (air).....\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Great Britain.....£St.	54.00	27.00	15.00	Norway (air).....N.Kr.	810.00	405.00	225.00	Other Eur. Comm. (air).....\$	230.00	115.00	63.00

2-3-82

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home ☐ office address below for:

☐ 12 months (Rate 6 x 2) ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months

☐ Mr ☐ Ms

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

Job title/profession _____

Company activity _____

Nationality _____

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
Rates valid through April 30, 1982

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
 Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Incisive. In depth. International.

10110150

UAW Backing of Pact With Ford May Spur Negotiations With GM

From Agency Dispatches
DETROIT — Union workers at Ford Motor Co. have overwhelmingly approved a new labor contract that for the first time in the history of the U.S. automobile industry traded wage and benefit concessions for assurances of increased job security.

Concerns over job security were also reflected in a new contract that truck drivers and warehousemen of the Teamsters union ratified by an overwhelming margin.

The 3-to-1 margin of the Ford ratification, announced late Sunday, increases the likelihood that talks between the union and General Motors, which collapsed Jan. 28 under rank-and-file opposition, will resume.

GM Chairman Roger B. Smith said Monday in Chicago that the automaker hopes to start new contract talks with the UAW "within the next couple of weeks."

There certainly seems to be a willingness to return to the bargaining table on the part of the UAW. "Union officials say that the opposition of GM workers to modifying the current three-year contract, which expires Sept. 14, is changing as a result of increased fear about the security of their jobs, resulting from the plant closings as well as the relatively modest concessions negotiated at Ford."

Since the negotiations ceased Jan. 28, GM has announced it will close permanently five plants and close temporarily two assembly plants. In addition, GM has tried to pressure the union into returning to the bargaining table by noting that it is negotiating with its two Japanese affiliates, Isuzu and Suzuki, for the production of a new subcompact car and an even smaller minivan.

GM had originally planned to build the new minivan in the United States. It will also be produced in Spain for the European market.

Last week, Mr. Smith said a resumption of negotiations with the union could affect the decision on where to manufacture the new models, particularly if union members agree to concessions.

Mr. Smith indicated Monday that GM may respond favorably to the union's demand for improved job security and a reduction in the obtaining of GM parts from non-union shops and foreign suppliers.

Two points that led to the breakdown of the talks.

"Change in Attitude"

Donald Ephlin, a UAW vice-president, said during the weekend that he detected "a change in attitude" on the bargaining committee at GM. "I think one of the problems initially was that they were going on the unknown, and they were afraid that it was going to be more serious than it turned out to be at Ford," he said.

GM has said that it does not want to repeat its strategic "blunder" of the previous talks by offering to pass through directly to car buyers any reduction in the cost of car manufacturing obtained in a new contract with the UAW.

"It stalled our retail markets," a GM official has said. And Mr.

Smith said, "That train has left the station."

Teamsters President Roy L. Williams said Monday in Washington that the contract, which started Monday and runs through March 31, 1985, "protects Teamsters' jobs while hopefully restoring losses caused by deregulation of the trucking industry."

The contract reportedly contained a wage freeze and other major contract concessions, though the union has refused to divulge contents of the agreement.

"Considering the economic problems facing the industry as well as the nation, I think we have done very well," Mr. Williams said. "One hope is that the agreement will get back to work Team-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

U.S. Indicator Fell by 0.6% In January

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department reported Monday that the index of leading economic indicators declined 0.6 percent in January, the ninth consecutive monthly decline.

The department also said it had revised its report for December to a 0.3-percent drop from the originally reported 0.6-percent rise. A drop in inventories accounted for the revision, officials said.

The Reagan administration has forecast that the economy will turn up by midyear. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the report indicated "that the recession has yet to run its course," but he added that recovery still could arrive by spring or early summer.

"No Proof"

Alan Greenspan, an informal adviser to President Reagan, told the Senate Budget Committee Monday that "while the evidence suggests the economy rate of decline is slowing and may have hit bottom, indications of an upturn are scant at best."

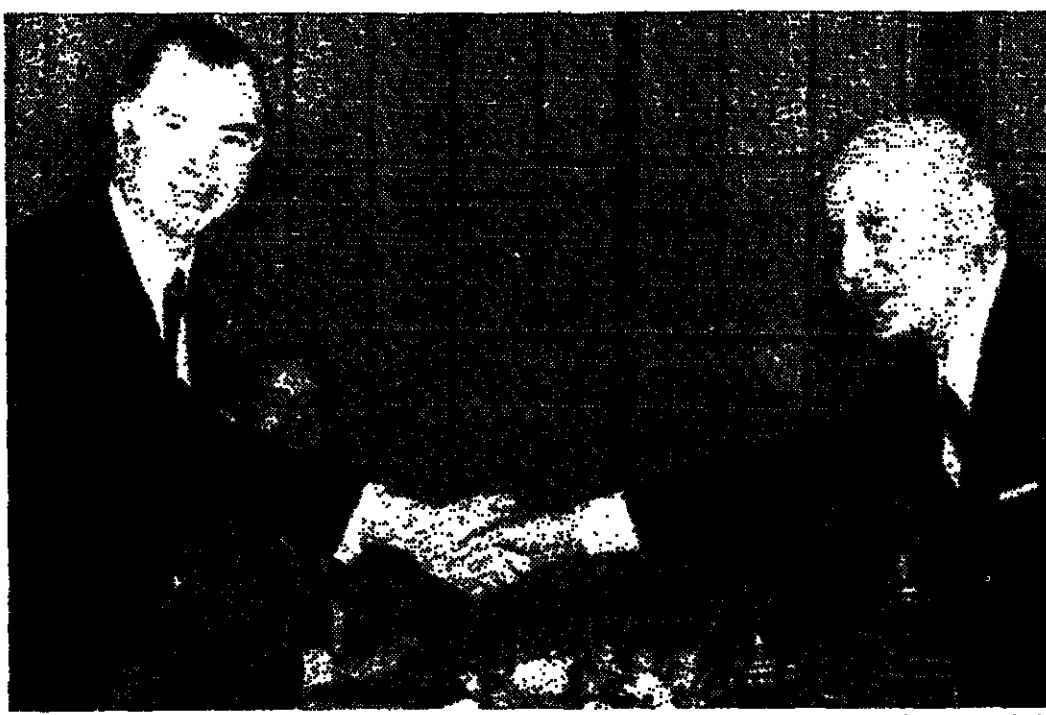
Mr. Greenspan, who was a top economic adviser to President Ford and now is president of Townsend, Greenspan & Co., warned that signs of economic sluggishness argue against any tampering with the reduction in individual income tax cuts scheduled for this year and next.

The Commerce Department's chief economist, Robert Ortner, said, "We don't have anything in the leading indicators that tells us the economy has bottomed yet. On the other hand, there is no proof in these leading indicators that the economy can't turn up in the second quarter."

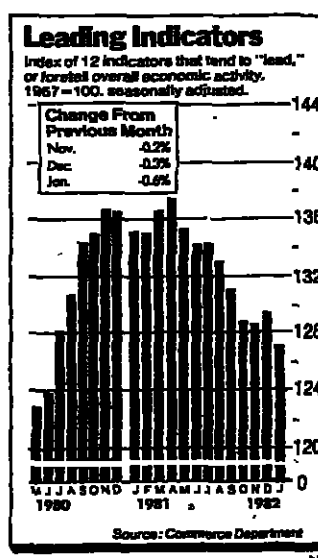
"One thing that is clear is that the economy isn't booming yet," he added.

The January indicators report would have shown a sharper decline, about 2.5 percent, if the department had not omitted one indicator, the average workweek, because of unusually harsh weather.

"Because the sample ... was influ-



Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans, left, held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sakuruchi.



enced by weather absenteeism, the index would have been meaningless if it had been included," Mr. Ortner said.

A private analyst, Michael Evans, expressed surprise that one of the indicators was left out. "When the bad news is coming out, they say, 'Not available,'" he said. "They can't do that."

Mr. Evans, who heads a forecasting firm, had predicted a 2.5-percent drop in the indicators, including the effects of the weather. "Excluding the effects of the weather, the index was probably down 1 percent. It is a reasonable amount of evidence the recession is getting worse," Mr. Evans asserted.

Six of the nine leading indicators available for January contributed to the overall decline. New orders and stock prices registered the sharpest drops.

In a separate report Monday, the Labor Department said that productivity of nonfarm businesses declined a seasonally adjusted 6.8 percent in 1981's fourth quarter. Earlier, the department put the decline at 7.6 percent. Despite the drop, the indicator rose 0.9 percent in all of 1981.

The Commerce Department also reported that January construction spending fell 1.5 percent from a month before to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$231 billion after a revised gain of 1.2 percent in December.

Stock Prices Higher After Early Wavering

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Technical factors caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to show a modest improvement Monday despite the negative background news.

The Dow Jones industrial average started the session higher, moved to the down side by midday and then bounced back to close up four points at 328.39. Advances led declines, 840 to 640, and volume swelled to 53 million shares from 43.84 million Friday.

Several analysts said the market is overdue for a technical rebound. Through Friday, the Dow average has dropped 56.61 points since the beginning of the year.

Weighting on the market was a \$12-billion gain in the M-1 measure of the money supply last Friday, which analysts said clouded the outlook for interest rates, and the 0.6-percent drop in the January leading economic indicators.

Greenspan's Comments

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors were also concerned by economist Alan Greenspan's statement that chances of an economic recovery by spring are slim and President Reagan's warning that he is opposed to any changes in scheduled tax cuts.

Mr. Gordon said several of the blue chip and heavily capitalized stocks picked up, which could indicate that institutions are reinvesting in the market.

"But the market still has no real sense of direction and its questionable whether any rally can last at this point," he said.

Investor are growing more concerned that first-quarter and overall 1982 corporate earnings will be less than anticipated late last year.

Retailing stocks were strong and Sears Roebuck was the volume leader, up 3/8 to 17 1/4 on turnover of more than 1.2 million shares. Also higher in the group were Dayton-Hudson up 1/4 to 31 1/4, Woolworth 3/8 to 17 and J.C. Penney 1/8 to 33 1/4. Penney reported higher earnings.

Levi Strauss (ex-dividend),

which hit a 52-week low last week, was down most of the day. It has been reported that many traditional Levi's retailers have taken the jeans off their shelves because the company has begun using mass merchandisers, such as Sears, Roebuck.

Semiconductor stocks rallied with Motorola up 1 1/4 to 54 1/4 in heavy trading. Texas Instruments 2 1/4 to 84 1/4 and National Semiconductor one to 21 1/4.

Signode jumped six to 47 1/4. The firm received a takeover bid of \$53 a share from an investor group. Diamond Shamrock rose one to 21 after its board approved a plan to buy back two million shares and Puritan Financial added 1 1/4 to 13 1/4 on news that it will exchange debentures for 650,000 of its shares.

M/A-COM fell one to 19 in heavy trading. It predicted only a modest increase in second quarter earnings. Active AM International dropped 1/2 to 1 1/2 after its chairman resigned.

In corporate news, Pabst Brewing said its board rejected the previously announced unsolicited acquisition proposal from C. Schmidt & Sons to pay \$16 a share for the outstanding Pabst stock. Pabst said the board acted after it received presentation from management and its financial and legal advisers.

Republic Airlines reported a \$46.3-million loss for 1981 despite revenues for the year increasing 58 percent to a record \$145 billion. The airline suspended the annual cash dividend for the first time in 10 years.

Japan Seeks EEC Support To Block U.S. Trade Moves

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan has asked the European Economic Community for support in blocking so-called "reciprocity" trade legislation pending in the U.S. Congress, officials said Monday.

Japan's minister for International Trade and Industry, Shintaro Abe, made the appeal in a meeting with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

Although Mr. Tindemans has no negotiating mandate on behalf of the EEC, his visit has a special weight because Belgium is current president of the community's Council of Ministers.

"Major Concerns"

The "reciprocity" legislation, under consideration by the U.S. Congress, demands that U.S. goods entering Japan should be similar treatment to that given Japanese goods entering the United States. The bill is aimed at cutting the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tokyo regards any moves that threaten to undercut Japan's exports as an "issue of major concern."

Japanese sources said that the reciprocity legislation could lead to trade protectionism. They added that Mr. Tindemans said the EEC, which also has a big trade deficit with Japan, could not accept the idea of reciprocity legislation if it meant protectionism.

Mr. Tindemans' press spokesman, Mark Geleyn, said that during the talks Mr. Abe "appeared extremely apprehensive" about prospects for such legislation being passed. He said that Mr. Tindemans replied that free trade must be maintained "at all costs."

Mr. Geleyn said the two ministers discussed possible moves to counter reciprocity in a "vague sort of way," but Mr. Tindemans did not promise any EEC action.

Mr. Tindemans later met with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Emperor Hirohito.

Published reports here said MITI intends to call on West Germany and Britain to help block the reciprocity movement. The newspaper Asahi quoted MITI officials as saying the Bonn government, through its embassy in Tokyo, had stated that reciprocity must not be permitted "since it contravenes the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, have told the United States that their stand is the same as that of West Germany, Asahi added.

"In my view the Japanese seem much more afraid of the reciprocity moves in the United States than EEC action under GATT," that would pressure Japan to further

open up its market," Mr. Geleyn said.

He said Mr. Tindemans called Japan's recent decision to dismantle the 69 so-called non-tariff barriers "encouraging, but not enough."

Mr. Tindemans told Mr. Abe that bilateral relations will remain strained while a "structural imbalance" in trade continues, Mr. Geleyn said.

That, and the issue of high U.S. interest rates, most likely will be a major topic at the June summit of leading industrialized countries in France, Mr. Geleyn said.

Japanese Finance Ministry officials said that Mr. Tindemans, in talks with Mr. Watanabe, advanced an idea for creating fluctuation target zones for the U.S. dol-

lar, yen and West European currencies.

They added that Mr. Watanabe did not commit himself to the idea, which Mr. Tindemans said was not a formal proposal but one to spur study of the relationships between the currencies.

MITI sources said that economic ministers in Japan's Cabinet will begin work on a new package on the U.S. trade demands to be completed before Mr. Sakuruchi visits the United States on March 20.

The sources said Japan is also likely to mount a public relations program to try and convince the United States and Western Europe that Japan's market is open to foreign products, despite the opinion of Japan's trading partners.

Brock Reaffirms Goal Of Trade Reciprocity

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative William Brock told Congress Monday the Reagan administration will push for equality in international trading rules, but that it will not move toward retaliation with trade protectionism.

"Reciprocity has been and remains the goal of U.S. trade policy," Mr. Brock told a hearing on international trade problems held by the Senate finance subcommittee on trade. "Our goal is to get others to open up their markets, not to close ours."

The administration's policy did not imply a move toward protecting U.S. markets from import competition, he said, adding, "Trade protectionism is simply not in our best interests."

Mr. Brock, along with officials of the State, Treasury and Agriculture Departments, testified on U.S. plans for ministerial-level meetings of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in November.

He said GATT, the main international forum for writing world trading rules, has succeeded over the years in reducing tariffs and made progress on cutting down various non-tariff barriers.

Now, he said, it should go into new areas such as rules for trade in services and investments and how countries try to safeguard domestic industries against injury from imports.

"We have long maintained that restrictive policies only serve to distort international trade and investment flows, misallocate resources and lead to a cycle of trade inequities that could very well threaten the multilateral trading system," Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Brock said a series of recent steps by the Japanese government

to open that country's markets to foreign goods have gone only "15 to 20 percent of the way" toward what the United States would consider acceptable.

John Danforth, a Missouri Republican and chairman of the subcommittee, said he will hold hearings this month on his trade reciprocity legislation.

His bill proposes a method for measuring foreign trade barriers and for setting up U.S. trade barriers equal to those faced by U.S. exports to other countries.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Trade Office said it will investigate specialty steel imports from Austria, France, Italy, Sweden and Britain for possible violations of international rules banning subsidies. Investigations of imports from Belgium and Brazil, as requested by U.S. specialty steel producers, are not warranted at this time, the office said.

U.S. specialty steel producers have said foreign government subsidies have resulted in foreign steelmakers undercutting the prices of U.S. manufacturers.

CHECK YOUR FINANCIAL PLANS AGAINST OUR SCENARIOS FOR:

- Currencies
- Interest Rates
- Growth
- Inflation
- Trade
- Oil Prices
- Government Policies

"Recovery" and "Stagnation" scenarios yearly 1982 through 1986. Published 9 Feb. '82, 67 pages. Price U.S.\$250. Available from

BEST & ASSOCIES S.A.R.L.
34 Rue de Fontenay,
75008 Paris, France.
Tel.: 222.64.80. Telex: 640394 BETA F.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Barclays Bank Proposes a 1-for-5 Share Issue

Reuters
LONDON — Barclays Bank said Monday that it has proposed a one-for-five share issue and hopes to pay a 1982 dividend at the current rate of 22 pence on the increased number of shares.

Barclays announced the share issue along with its 1981 results, which showed an 8.2-percent rise in pretax profit. The bank said international operations contributed most of the increase in profit. Results in North America were particularly strong, Barclays said.

Gulf Oil Corp. to Close Dutch Chemical Plant

Reuters
ROTTERDAM — Gulf Oil Corp.'s Gulf Oil Raffinaderij said Monday that it intends to close its Europoort chemical plant by April 1 because of overcapacity in the industry.

Gulf told analysts in late January it planned to close most non-U.S. chemical plants.

A company spokesman said the plant, with a total annual capacity of 650,000 metric tons of ethylene, styrene and propylene, has been operating at around 70 percent of capacity and is no longer able to sustain even this level of production. The company's oil refining will not be affected, he said.

General Tire to Close a Plant in Akron, Ohio

United Press International
AKRON, Ohio — General Tire & Rubber Co. announced Monday it would close its 67-year-old tire manufacturing plant here this year, laying off 1,500 workers.

The company's chairman, M.G. O'Neil, said the plant was being closed because of a drop in the demand for bias-ply tires.

In 1979, the company announced the possibility of building a new plant to replace the Akron facility, and workers agreed to a 36-cent-an-hour reduction in future wage agreements, provided that the new operation be built in Akron. Because the plant will not be built, the workers will receive \$2 million to be divided according to how many hours they worked, the company said.

Sime Darby Acquires Stake in C-E Subsidiary

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Sime Darby Bhd. said Monday it has acquired a 60-percent stake in C-E Crest Engineering (Malaysia), a subsidiary of Comustion Engineering Inc. of the United States.

Sime did not disclose the price but said that C-E Crest will be renamed Sime Crest Sdn. Bhd. C-E Crest was formed in 1978, to provide engineering and management services to the oil and gas industries. Sime Crest will operate in Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and other countries agreed upon by the two partners, Sime said.

American Motors Predicts a Loss for Year

Reuters
CHICAGO — American Motors Corp.'s president has said the company does not expect a profit in 1982, but he declined to predict the size of the expected loss.

Case Against IBM Is Pursued By EEC Despite U.S. Stance

Reuters
BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission has decided to pursue an antitrust case against International Business Machines, EEC sources said Monday.

The commission examined the case at a private hearing last week and decided to pursue it despite pressure from the Reagan administration to drop it, the sources added.

The commission was making plans for a second hearing, probably next month, at which IBM would have a further opportunity to set out its objections to the commission's charges, the sources said.

The commission said just over a year ago that IBM had abused a dominant market position in the EEC, partly by withholding data on new computers and thereby forcing clients to use IBM software rather than that of potential competitors.

The U.S. Justice Department decided last January to abandon a 13-year-old antitrust case it had brought against IBM.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 1, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate
Amsterdam	2.419	Frankfurt	2.381	London (D)	1.2918	Paris	6.485
Brussels (C)	0.379	Geneva	1.2815	New York	1.0000	Zurich	1.4849
Frankfurt	2.381	London (S)	1.2918	Paris	6.485	Zurich	1.4849
Geneva	1.2815	New York	1.0000	Zurich	1.4849		
London (D)	1.2918	Paris	6.485	Zurich	1.4849		
London (S)	1.2918	Paris	6.485	Zurich	1.4849		
Paris	6.485	Zurich	1.4849				
Zurich	1.4849						

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Australian \$	0.7525	Japanese yen	327.226	Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849
Belgian franc	40.339	Korean won	200.000	Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849
Canadian \$	1.2273	Malay, rupiah	2.375	Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849
Danish krone	7.4604	Philippine peso	46.616	Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849
Deutsche mark	3.3757	Portuguese escudo	200.484	Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849
French franc	6.5595	Saudi riyal	2.403	Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849
Italian lire	2.366			Swedish krona	1.0365	Swiss franc	1.4849

(a) Short-term 120/110/120. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

August to December, 1981

İPRAŞ

İstanbul Petrol Rafinerisi A.Ş.

US \$ 113.000.000

Short-term oil 1/c confirmation facilities

Arranged by
INTERBANK

Foreign exchange made available to İPRAŞ by

INTERBANK



İPRAŞ

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ULUSLARARASI ENDÜSTRİ VE TİCARET BANKASI
Bankalar Cad. İstanbul-TURKEY Tel:4500 30 Telex:24 320 İbto tr

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary									
March 1, 1982									
Dow Jones Averages									
Industrial	2,833.12	100	1.00	2,833.12	100	1.00	2,833.12	100	1.00
Transportation	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Utilities	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Market Diaries									
NYSE									
Volume	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Value	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
High	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Low	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
NYSE Most Active									
General	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Technology	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Healthcare	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
NYSE Index									
Composite	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Industrial	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Transportation	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Standard & Poors Index									
Composite	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Industrial	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Transportation	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
AMEX Most Active									
General	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Technology	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Healthcare	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
AMEX Stock Index									
Composite	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Industrial	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Transportation	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Old-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
General	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Technology	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Healthcare	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Industrial	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Transportation	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00
Utilities	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00	1,145.12	100	1.00

WE CAN REVITALIZE AMERICA
with government encouragement.

A lot of cement will be needed.

LONESTAR ★

U.S. #1 in cement
Lone Star Industries, Inc.
One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830



Banco Safra SA

And Subsidiaries

Head Office - Rua XV de Novembro, nº 212, São Paulo, BRAZIL

Domestic Branches: 71

New York Branch - 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, USA

Nassau Branch - Beaumont House, Bay Street, BAHAMAS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1981

	US\$ 1,000	C\$ 1,000
ASSETS		
Cash, Central Bank, Government Bonds and		
Due from Banks	164,320	21,000.035
Credit Operations	1,103,978	141,088.381
Allowance for Possible Loan Losses	(13,034)	(1,665.739)
Other Assets	230,212	29,421.114
Fixed Assets and Leases of Equipment	57,669	7,370.099
	<u>1,543,145</u>	<u>197,213.890</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits and Acceptances	840,745	107,447.219
Funds Borrowed-Domestic	98,416	12,577.582
Funds Borrowed-Resolution 63	176,570	22,565.603
Funds Borrowed-Foreign	77,335	9,883.458
Other Liabilities	194,858	24,902.854
	<u>1,387,924</u>	<u>177,376.716</u>
MINORITY INTEREST EQUITY	2,222	283.942
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Capital	28,951	3,700.000
Reserves	124,048	15,853.232
	<u>152,999</u>	<u>19,553.232</u>
	<u>1,543,145</u>	<u>197,213.890</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1981

	US\$ 1,000	C\$ 1,000
Operating and Non-Operating Income	579,267	74,030.425
Operating and Non-Operating Expenses	(422,661)	(54,016.014)
Monetary Correction of Permanent Assets and Stockholder's Equity	(9,188)	(1,174.287)
Donation to Fundação Safra	(2,382)	(304.497)
Income before Income Tax	145,036	18,535.627
Income Tax Expense	(62,254)	(7,956.086)
Net Income	<u>82,782</u>	<u>10,579.541</u>
Net Income Appropriated to Minority Interests	201	25.673
Net Income Appropriated to Controlling Interests	<u>82,581</u>	<u>10,553.868</u>

Note: Exchange rate C\$ 127.80 per US\$ 1

Independent Auditors: Price Waterhouse

(Continued on Page 12)

U.S. Officials Mounting Offensive On European Criticism of Rates

By John M. Leger

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration, under increasing criticism from Western Europe over its economic policies, is going on the offensive.

In recent days, high-ranking U.S. officials have delivered sharp attacks on the Europeans' own economic policies, suggesting that they deserve much of the blame for high international interest rates.

The administration also continues to reject European suggestions that it intervene in foreign-exchange markets to limit the dollar's appreciation. Further, the administration is warning the Europeans that they will fail if they attempt massive intervention to hold the dollar down.

The West Europeans have complained that high U.S. interest rates force them to increase their own interest rates to prevent an outflow of capital from Europe. The high interest rates, they say, lead to greater unemployment and economic stagnation.

Last week, French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pledged concerted action against high U.S. interest rates. Although they did not spell out what they intend to do, they said they want to insulate Western Europe from the effects of U.S. policy.

"All the hand-wringing in the world wouldn't make it possible to insulate Europe from economic reality," Beryl W. Sprinkel, the Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, said last week in New York. Besides, he added, "The impact of U.S. interest rates on foreign economies has been grossly exaggerated."

In an interview, Mr. Sprinkel suggested that Western Europe look in its own backyard to find the cause of rising interest rates. "In some cases, it's very clear that they have accelerating inflation," he said. "In a country that has accelerating inflation, I know and they know or at least I assume they know — that interest rates go up."

EEC Deficits Criticized

Responding to West European contentions that U.S. budget deficits put upward pressures on interest rates, U.S. officials say the criticism again is misdirected.

"It seems fair to say that European budget deficits, more than U.S. deficits, have been putting demands on the international pool of credit and on interest rates in recent years," said Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of President's Council of Economic Advisors.

He noted that government deficits in the European Economic

Managers of EDF Issue Dispute Assessment

PARIS — Managers of the 100-million-Deutsche-mark private placement for Electricite de France took issue Monday with comments in an International Herald Tribune article that the 9½ percent coupon was overly generous.

Spokesmen at BNP Paribas Hypothek Bank noted that earlier EDF private placements are currently trading at a yield of over 10 percent and the comparison with the recent public Common Market issue in Monday's paper was incorrect. The EEC issue is currently trading at a discount of 9½ percent rather than a premium of 100% as was reported.

Mobil to Increase Spending

NEW YORK — Mobil said Monday that it will invest an estimated \$4.9 billion in capital and exploration projects in 1982, up 11 percent from 1981. The company said that about \$3.9 billion of the 1982 total will be for energy operations and that domestic energy projects will account for about half of worldwide energy spending.

Community since 1970 have averaged "well over 2 percent" of gross national product and widened to 4.4 percent of EEC GNP in 1981. By contrast, total public-sector deficits in the United States have averaged "no more than 1 percent of GNP over the last 20 years," Mr. Weidenbaum said.

No Help on Markets

Besides turning aside European complaints about U.S. economic policy, Mr. Sprinkel rejected European calls for the United States to intervene in foreign-exchange markets to stabilize rates. As he has in the past, the Treasury official referred to such intervention as "rigging" the market.

Mr. Sprinkel said he did not know how Western Europe plan to "insulate" its from U.S. policies.

Kredietbank Plays Down Losses

AP-Dow Jones

BRUSSELS — Kredietbank of Belgium has played down the impact of the financial difficulties suffered by two clients overseas and of the resignation of two of its directors.

It refused to give details of the bankruptcy of a Belgian customer in Saudi Arabia or of the silver speculations of a Saudi prince other than those contained in a carefully worded communiqué issued on Sunday.

Reasons Not Given

The statement was made in reaction to press reports. The bank's stock plunged 495 francs to 4,455 in trading Monday on the Brussels exchange.

A bank spokesman said he did not know the reason for the resignation of the two directors, whose identities were not disclosed. He also said the impact of the two clients' troubles "is not so important as all that."

De Standard newspaper reported that the bankruptcy in January of International Construction Association, which was helping to build two military schools in Saudi Arabia, could cost Kredietbank up to 3 billion Belgian francs (\$69 million).

Union Backs Ford Contract

(Continued from Page 9)

sters who have been laid off their jobs."

The contract was agreed to by the union and Trucking Management Inc. in January.

Terms of Ford Pact

The new Ford contract started Monday and runs to Sept. 14, 1984, and could save the company as much as \$1 billion over its 30 months, UAW President Douglas A. Fraser said Sunday. Ford has reported losses exceeding \$2.5 billion for 1980 and 1981.

Ford blue-collar employees will forgo their annual wage increases and six days of paid time off and will defer for nine months cost-of-living increases. The deferred increase will be restored before the end of the contract.

In return, Ford has promised not to close any plants as a result of shifting work to outside suppliers for two years, to guarantee an income until retirement for workers with over 15 years seniority who are laid off and to share profits when the car industry recovers from its slump.

The Ford workers will thus be giving up less than those at Chrysler who lost the quarterly cost-of-living adjustments last fall, as well as their regular increases. The concessions at Chrysler, however, were a condition imposed by the federal government in the \$1.2 billion in guaranteed loans that saved the company from bankruptcy.

But he indicated it was possible they may attempt massive intervention in foreign-exchange markets to support their currencies, thus allowing them to lower their interest rates.

Although he said the United States is "sympathetic" to their concerns about high interest rates, he emphasized that the Europeans would not receive any help from Washington to intervene on foreign exchange markets.

In a further knock at the Europeans, Mr. Sprinkel said, "If they want to opt for slower inflation and more real growth as we're doing, we certainly would welcome it."

"But if they don't opt in that direction, it's understandable that the exchange rates are going to decline vis-a-vis the dollar," he said.



Karl Otto Pöhl

'Keep House in Order,' Pöhl Tells W. Germany

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The only way for West Germany to become less dependent on high U.S. interest rates is to control domestic inflation and to improve international efficiency and competitiveness, according to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl.

In a speech marking the opening of the Frankfurt trade fair during the weekend, Mr. Pöhl said "The Bundesbank's room for maneuver in monetary policy depends not only on events abroad, but above all on keeping our own house in order."

The improvement in the domestic economy has already led to a certain independence from the United States and it would be wrong to describe West Germany as "a slave of U.S. monetary policy."

High U.S. interest rates have come under sharp attack in Western Europe, and French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have said the two countries would act jointly to counter the serious effects of high U.S. interest rates, though they did not say what actions would be taken.

Observers have said that any action to lower unilaterally European interest rates probably would have to be accompanied by currency devaluations.

But Mr. Pöhl ruled out that possibility, saying European Monetary System realignments should be regarded only as a final option. "Changes in parities are no substitute for the need to coordinate economic goals and development and only through this will the EMS become the wished for zone of stability, which is still far away."

Outflows of capital from West Germany encouraged by the high U.S. interest rate differential cannot be ignored, he said, but "administrative restrictions on capital transfers are certainly inappropriate and would indeed prove counterproductive for a reserve currency such as the mark."

Despite the large interest rate differential between the United States and West Germany, Mr. Pöhl said there is a common conviction that the Deutsche mark is considerably undervalued against the dollar and a correction, whether in the short or long term, can be expected.

Mr. Pöhl said exports should rise by about six percent in 1982, adding he is confident the export improvement will continue.

The improvement in West Germany's current account has been

aided by the weak mark, boosting export performance, he said, but added a warning of the dangers of a weak currency policy in fueling imported inflation.

"It is neither desirable nor probable that West German competitiveness could be improved by a further devaluation of the mark," he said. "A policy of competitive devaluations, in order to increase a country's competitiveness, is a double edged sword and governments that might be flirting with the idea can only be warned against it."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

	1981	1980
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	461.4	371.4
Profits	15.8	12.42
Per Share		

Fisons

	1981	1980
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	494.4	432.7
Profits	2.9	10.14
Per Share	0.103	

United States

Penney (J.C.)

	1981	1980
4th Quor.	1981	1980
Revenue	3,790	3,890
Profits	207.0	207.0
Per Share	2.94	2.29
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	11,864	11,230
Profits	387.0	223.0
Per Share	5.50	3.33

European Gold Markets

March 1, 1982

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	287.75	287.25	1.25
Zurich	287.75	287.25	1.25
Frankfurt	287.75	287.25	1.25
Official figures for London, Paris and Luxembourg opening and closing prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

	May	Aug.	Nov.
290	12.50-12.50	12.00-12.00	11.50-11.50
300	5.00-7.00	17.50-20.00	24.50-26.50
410	2.50-4.50	9.00-12.00	16.50-22.50
420	1.50-2.50	7.00-9.00	13.50-16.50
450	1.00-1.50	4.50-6.50	9.00-12.00

Values White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

...in the securities industry proven successful in U.S.A. Los Angeles headquartered stock brokerage firm expanding internationally via owner operated offices. Respondent must qualify with professional capabilities and financial credibility.

Reply to: Mr. David Beauville 16055 Ventura Blvd., Suite 777, Encino, Cal. 91436

Telex: 651355 VENCAP USA, U.S.A. (213) 907-7800

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Bid: U.S. \$2.25. Asked: U.S. \$2.50.
As of date: March 1, 1982.
J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818)
Members Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Kerkstraat 303 - 1017 HW Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Tel. 243075 - Telex 16396

Slower Growth Expected

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore's economic growth is expected to be slower this year than the 9.9-percent rate in 1981, but \$5.5 billion by Hong Kong depositors from the Asian dollar market operated through Asian currency units. Singapore depositors had

Next
Stock Option
Pool
Invest \$12,000
(more)
30% growth p.a.
Dollar Capital
Growth London

"Did you get that Bill... Bill?"

Think how much stronger your investment would be, pooled with the capital of many other serious investors. Now Dollar Capital Growth Ltd offers you the opportunity to benefit from high-return trading in the United States Stock Options market. The rewards can be high. In fact, the investment objective for each pool is to obtain at least a 30% p.a. return. Your money will be securely held in a client-only account until being entrusted to one of the most accomplished Analysts in a top U.S. brokerage house. His experience will work directly for you in the marketplace. To join our next pool you'll need an investment of at least \$12,000. From then on you can add similar amounts, or more, to any future pool. You'll find further information about our service clearly explained in your confidential prospectus. Telephone today U.K. London (01) 903 4525 or complete the coupon below.

Dollar Capital Growth Ltd.
Imperial Life House, 390-400 High Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6TB England

Please send me immediately my confidential prospectus. (Please print clearly)

Family Name _____ First Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

Home Tel No. _____ Business Tel No. _____

Indicate Investment Funds Available
Dollar Capital Growth Ltd., Imperial Life House, 390-400 High Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6TB England

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Monsieur René THOMAS "Administrateur Général" of BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS has confirmed Monsieur Gérard LEWELLYN in his former position, pending definition of the new structure of the General Management.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

The Annual Report as of 31st December 1981 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln
National Westminster Bank Limited
Stock Office Services,
5th Floor, Drapers Gardens
12 Throgmorton Avenue,
London EC2P 2ES
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Swinfin's Lane,
London EC4
Banque Rothschild
21 Rue La Fayette, Paris 9
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
all European Offices
Trinkaus & Burkhart
Königsallee 21-23
D 4000, Düsseldorf 1
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 Rue d'Antin, Paris 2
Boulevard Emile Jacomart 162,
Bruxelles
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
International Pacific Corporation
Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

RIGGS U.S. Dollar C.D.'s

Dealers: Tel. 01-626 3515
Telex 892807

RIGGS LONDON BRANCH
THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON DC
LICENSED DEPOSIT TAKER
8 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0AT.

DUNHILL

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON DC
LICENSED DEPOSIT TAKER
8 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0AT.

Internationally acknowledged
to be the finest cigarette in the world

dunhill
London Paris New York

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

U.S.\$75 million Bonds Loan
1976/1983 at floating rate.

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on March 1, 1982 and set by the reference agent is 15¼% annually.

Now Available For U.S. Citizens Living Abroad

Worldwide Tax Service By H&R Block

Our specialists understand the tax complexities of U.S. citizens living abroad and will make sure you take every legitimate deduction and credit. Our service offers immediate on-location preparation in many areas or service by mail. For more information contact: Director of European Operations, Gorkheimerstr 9/13, D-6800 Mannheim 31, West Germany, (0621) 73-8518. For information concerning areas outside of Europe, contact: H&R Block International Operations, 4410 Main St., Kansas City, MO, 64111, U.S.A. (816) 753-6900.

H&R BLOCK
THE INCOME TAX PEOPLE

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 1

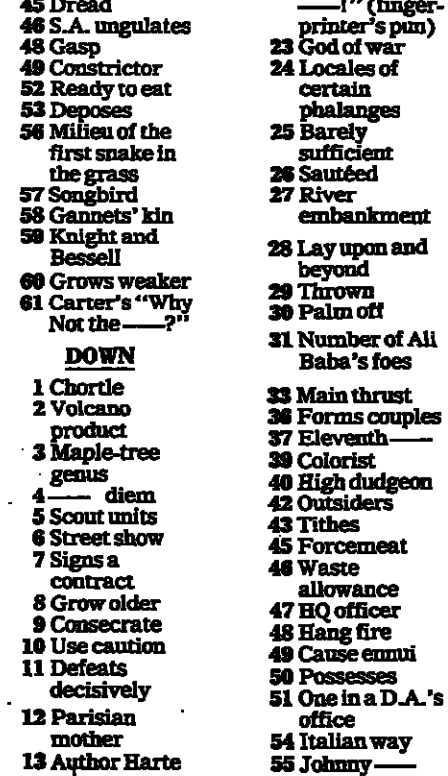
Symbol	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AMEX 100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
AMEX 200	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
AMEX 300	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
AMEX 400	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00
AMEX 500	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
AMEX 600	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
AMEX 700	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00
AMEX 800	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00
AMEX 900	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0.00
AMEX 1000	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
AMEX 1100	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	0.00
AMEX 1200	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	0.00
AMEX 1300	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	0.00
AMEX 1400	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00
AMEX 1500	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00
AMEX 1600	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	0.00
AMEX 1700	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	0.00
AMEX 1800	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	0.00
AMEX 1900	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	0.00
AMEX 2000	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00
AMEX 2100	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	0.00
AMEX 2200	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	0.00
AMEX 2300	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00	0.00
AMEX 2400	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
AMEX 2500	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	0.00
AMEX 2600	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	0.00
AMEX 2700	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	0.00
AMEX 2800	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	0.00
AMEX 2900	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	0.00
AMEX 3000	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	0.00
AMEX 3100	3100.00	3100.00	3100.00	3100.00	0.00
AMEX 3200	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00
AMEX 3300	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00	0.00
AMEX 3400	3400.00	3400.00	3400.00	3400.00	0.00
AMEX 3500	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	0.00
AMEX 3600	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	0.00
AMEX 3700	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	0.00
AMEX 3800	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	0.00
AMEX 3900	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	0.00
AMEX 4000	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00
AMEX 4100	4100.00	4100.00	4100.00	4100.00	0.00
AMEX 4200	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	0.00
AMEX 4300	4300.00	4300.00	4300.00	4300.00	0.00
AMEX 4400	4400.00	4400.00	4400.00	4400.00	0.00
AMEX 4500	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	0.00
AMEX 4600	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	0.00
AMEX 4700	4700.00	4700.00	4700.00	4700.00	0.00
AMEX 4800	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	0.00
AMEX 4900	4900.00	4900.00	4900.00	4900.00	0.00
AMEX 5000	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00
AMEX 5100	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	0.00
AMEX 5200	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	0.00
AMEX 5300	5300.00	5300.00	5300.00	5300.00	0.00
AMEX 5400	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00	0.00
AMEX 5500	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	0.00
AMEX 5600	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	0.00
AMEX 5700	5700.00	5700.00	5700.00	5700.00	0.00
AMEX 5800	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	0.00
AMEX 5900	5900.00	5900.00	5900.00	5900.00	0.00
AMEX 6000	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	0.00
AMEX 6100	6100.00	6100.00	6100.00	6100.00	0.00
AMEX 6200	6200.00	6200.00	6200.00	6200.00	0.00
AMEX 6300	6300.00	6300.00	6300.00	6300.00	0.00
AMEX 6400	6400.00	6400.00	6400.00	6400.00	0.00
AMEX 6500	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	0.00
AMEX 6600	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	0.00
AMEX 6700	6700.00	6700.00	6700.00	6700.00	0.00
AMEX 6800	6800.00	6800.00	6800.00	6800.00	0.00
AMEX 6900	6900.00	6900.00	6900.00	6900.00	0.00
AMEX 7000	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	0.00
AMEX 7100	7100.00	7100.00	7100.00	7100.00	0.00
AMEX 7200	7200.00	7200.00	7200.00	7200.00	0.00
AMEX 7300	7300.00	7300.00	7300.00	7300.00	0.00
AMEX 7400	7400.00	7400.00	7400.00	7400.00	0.00
AMEX 7500	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	0.00
AMEX 7600	7600.00	7600.00	7600.00	7600.00	0.00
AMEX 7700	7700.00	7700.00	7700.00	7700.00	0.00
AMEX 7800	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00	0.00
AMEX 7900	7900.00	7900.00	7900.00	7900.00	0.00
AMEX 8000	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00	0.00
AMEX 8100	8100.00	8100.00	8100.00	8100.00	0.00
AMEX 8200	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	0.00
AMEX 8300	8300.00	8300.00	8300.00	8300.00	0.00
AMEX 8400	8400.00	8400.00	8400.00	8400.00	0.00
AMEX 8500	8500.00	8500.00	8500.00	8500.00	0.00
AMEX 8600	8600.00	8600.00	8600.00	8600.00	0.00
AMEX 8700	8700.00	8700.00	8700.00	8700.00	0.00
AMEX 8800	8800.00	8800.00	8800.00	8800.00	0.00
AMEX 8900	8900.00	8900.00	8900.00	8900.00	0.00
AMEX 9000	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00	0.00
AMEX 9100	9100.00	9100.00	9100.00	9100.00	0.00
AMEX 9200	9200.00	9200.00	9200.00	9200.00	0.00
AMEX 9300	9300.00	9300.00	9300.00	9300.00	0.00
AMEX 9400	9400.00	9400.00	9400.00	9400.00	0.00
AMEX 9500	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	0.00
AMEX 9600	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	0.00
AMEX 9700	9700.00	9700.00	9700.00	9700.00	0.00
AMEX 9800	9800.00	9800.00	9800.00	9800.00	0.00
AMEX 9900	9900.00	9900.00	9900.00	9900.00	0.00
AMEX 10000	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	0.00

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	COAL	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	CRUDE OIL	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Mar. 1, 1982	WHEAT	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



	HIGH			LOW			HIGH			LOW		
	C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	C	F	C	
ALGARVE	19	66	13	25	77	Cloudy	MADRID	18	64	3	37	Fair
ALGERIA	19	66	4	41	105	Cloudy	MANILA	22	72	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	45	45	105	Fair	MEXICO CITY	74	240	70	160	Fair
ATHENS	4	39	1	34	26	Snow	MILAN	24	75	19	66	Cloudy
ATKINS	12	54	9	48	Overcast	MIAMI	72	254	-1	30	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	22	72	25	77	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	-1	30	1	34	Fair	
BARRANCO	17	63	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-5	25	-9	14	Foggy	
BERLIN	17	63	8	46	Fair	MURKIN	8	46	5	41	Overcast	
BIRMINGHAM	13	55	3	28	Snow	NAGASAKI	16	57	16	57	Fair	
BIRMINGHAM	6	43	4	39	Rain	NAKASAKI	21	70	16	61	Cloudy	
BOSTON	2	36	-4	21	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	23	73	14	57	Foggy	
BREITENBURG	4	40	4	39	Snow	NEW YORK	5	41	-4	25	Cloudy	
BUGARSKE	5	41	-2	28	Foggy	NICE	6	43	5	41	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST	6	43	1	34	Foggy	OSLO	7	34	0	32	Overcast	
BURTONS AIRE	22	72	19	66	Cloudy	PARIS	23	74	10	58	Cloudy	
CAIRO	22	72	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	45	3	37	Overcast	
CAPE TOWN	26	79	14	57	Fair	PRINCEBETON	12	54	30	Overcast		
CARACAS	22	72	19	66	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	1	34	0	32	Rain	
CHICAGO	5	41	-1	30	Rain	RODEO DRIVE	1	34	0	32	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	5	41	1	34	Rain	RODEO DRIVE	1	34	0	32	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	5	41	1	34	Rain	SAJALPURA	25	77	16	61	Showers	
DALLAS	12	54	7	44	Fair	SAO PAULO	27	81	20	68	Foggy	
DAMASCUS	22	72	19	66	Cloudy	SEATTLE	25	77	16	61	Showers	
DUBLIN	14	57	5	41	Showers	SHANGHAI	14	57	4	39	Fair	
EDINBURGH	12	54	4	39	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	32	90	25	77	Cloudy	
FLORENCE	14	57	5	41	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	1	34	Overcast	
FRANKFURT	4	39	3	27	Rain	SYDNEY	30	86	24	75	Cloudy	
GENOVA	10	50	-1	30	Overcast	TAIPEI	16	61	11	52	Cloudy	
HILVERSUM	12	54	7	44	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	9	48	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	16	61	14	57	Rain	TOKYO	18	64	9	48	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	21	70	5	41	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	9	48	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	4	39	4	39	Foggy	UNION	15	57	4	39	Cloudy	
JERUSALEM	12	54	3	27	Cloudy	UNION	15	57	4	39	Cloudy	
LA PALMAS	20	68	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	50	1	34	Foggy	
LA PALMAS	20	68	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	50	1	34	Foggy	
LISBON	12	54	13	54	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	1	34	Rain	
LONDON	12	54	9	48	Rain	WASHINGTON	7	45	-4	25	Cloudy	
LOS ANGELES	21	70	6	43	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	39	1	34	Fair	

[illegible]

ANONYMOUSITY

BRUBUS

SUBURB

WHAT A SOAP OPERA
USUALLY IS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: [] [] [] ON THE [] [] [] []
(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: KNEEL LAUGH IMBIBE JOCKEY

Answer: They called him a colorful fighter because he was this most of the time—BLACK & BLUE!

A black and white cartoon illustration. On the left, a man wearing a striped shirt and shorts sits slumped in a wooden rocking chair, his head resting against the backrest. To his right, a large, fluffy cat sits on the floor, looking towards the man. The scene is set indoors with simple lines representing walls and floor.

that included victory in three major national championships and more than 50 other events came in the 1961 World Team Championship when Gerber played in Buenos Aires with his favorite partner, the late Paul Hodge. On the diagrammed deal, from the match against France, a highly aggressive bid by Gerber gained points for the U.S. team.

Ninety-nine players out of 100 holding the South hand shown would be content to play two hearts if partner opened one no-trump. Gerber, however, decided that he might have a play for game if his partner held a suitable maximum. The jump to three

Joseph McLellan is a columnist and critic for The Washington Post.

that included victory in three major national championships and more than 50 other events came in the 1961 World Team Championship when Gerber played in Buenos Aires with his favorite partner, the late Paul Hodge. On the diagrammed deal, from the match against France, a highly aggressive bid by Gerber gained points for the U.S. team.

Ninety-nine players out of 100 holding the South hand shown would be content to play two hearts if partner opened one no-trump. Gerber, however, decided that he might have a play for game if his partner held a suitable maximum. The jump to three

Imprimé par P. I. O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

A cartoon by Keith Temple. A boy with a surprised expression sits in a rocking chair, holding a piggy bank. A cat sits on the floor next to him. A large, stylized face of a person is in the background. The text at the bottom reads: "I BROKE OPEN MY PIGGY BANK SO MOM SAYS THIS IS MY PENALTY FOR EARLY WITHDRAWAL."

Actor Cross Sprints Across Sporting Worlds of Two Eras

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ben Cross was a star in the 1920s. He was a sprinter, an athlete, a champion. He was the first to be transformed into an Olympic champion.

An actor whose exercise had previously consisted of "running to the pub at night," Cross had to get his body in shape to portray Harold Abrahams in the film "Chariots of Fire."

He also became a historian — an archaeologist — to compare the sporting worlds of the 1920s and the 1980s.

"I have great admiration for athletes," Cross said the other day. "They are just like actors in a lot of ways. They have tremendous pressures and conflicts. They have to compete and they can't stay home just because they have a head cold."

The popularity of the film has kept Cross in touch with sports. Currently appearing in New York in the play "Lydie Breeze," Cross presented a medal at the U.S. Indoor Track and Field Championships Friday night.

Cross says the track and field world of today is vastly different from England's in 1924, when Abrahams incurred the wrath of the poobahs at Cambridge by hiring a track coach.

Part of their anxiety was that Abrahams was a wealthy Jew who was trying too hard, at least by their code, which favored Abrahams' titled classmate who trained with a cigarette in his mouth.

"You weren't supposed to work up a sweat," Cross said. "But those were the only set of rules they knew. It went along with the premise that an Englishman's word was always good. The Spanish used to have an expression, '... upon the word of an Englishman.' It was part of that world."

That world of rigid honor on one hand, and overt prejudice on the other, seemed distant when Cross was trying for the Abrahams role in 1980.

At 34, and raised in a working-

class section of London, Cross says, "I never saw that, the old world. I think it probably ended with the Second World War."

To learn what it must have been like for a wealthy Jewish athlete in 1924, Cross sought out the books of Abrahams and Sam Mussabini, Abrahams' coach. He also met with a rabbi.

Another struggle was to look like an Olympic runner on film. Cross is wiry and intense but had never participated in sports. He had dropped out of high school and worked as a stagehand before becoming an actor.

"I started out running a mile and thought it would kill me," Cross recalled, puffing away on a cigarette. "My muscles seized up and I had to stop. Eventually I worked seven hours a day on my body, stretching for half an hour, lifting weights, doing sit-ups, sprinting 100 meters, then walk-

ing 100 meters. At night I'd jog three miles.

"If I may say so, I worked at it rather seriously. My wife had just gotten used to living with a crazy Irish actor. Suddenly she was living with a crazy Jewish athlete. I just vibrated with energy. I was so bloody fit."

"They wanted us to race against each other but we said we were not a bunch of animals. We knew auditions are a form of elimination race, but we insisted we would not race."

"After I got the role, I worked with a coach, Tom McNabb, and some athletes in England. Maybe not world-class runners but certainly better than us. We'd go out every morning and have a race. The athletes would win, and we'd say, 'All right, you've got that out of your system, now we can go to work.'"

The film works so well that even a viewer who knows sports is not bothered that none of the actors have physiques of modern athletes.

"They used a blurred lens so you wouldn't see how fast the real athletes were running," Cross said. "I'm proud they never had to crank up the film to make it seem I was running faster."

How fast did Cross run after working seven hours a day for 16 weeks? He says: "I have no idea. I never took my time. I wouldn't want to know. The film was the only important thing."

He thinks the actors look enough like 1924 runners because "in those days you didn't have all that body-building."

"If you were naturally fast, you were given a chance," he said. "The Olympics were a chance to go out and thrash the opposition from across the sea."

After studying the athletic world of 1924, Cross could sense the difference from that of the 1980s.

"We'd train at the Crystal Palace," he said, naming a popular track in the London suburbs. "There were no world-level runners there at that time of year, but there were lots of good athletes. A guy from London Transport, who hadn't driven a train in years, was working out every day. That was his job."

"Technology has changed sports tremendously. In 1924, they used a simple stopwatch, but today they've got watches that can measure a second down to the hundredths. If you want to win, you've got to beat the other guy by a hundredth of a second. So you train harder, longer."

"The incentives are so much higher. You win a race, you make 5,000 bucks for your club. That can't be bad. If a bloke is working seven hours a day with his body, he should get paid."

"But there's another side to it. More money leads to what I call the McEnroe Syndrome. That kind of person would not be in sports if it weren't for the money."

Did his exposure to 1924 make Cross yearn for that time?

"Sure. In the old days, your handshake was all you needed," he said. "Now I need an agent, a lawyer and somebody else to do my bookkeeping. They tell me I need my own publicity agent, to get my name in the bloody gossip columns."

"I can't say it's better or worse. We've traded one philosophy for another. But when I see the government and private companies chipping in money for athletics, I think that's all right."

"When I was training, I felt I was running against professionals. That seemed more honest to me somehow."

"Hello," he said into the phone. Then, "Oh, how ya doin', Bob?" Perry told the caller no, he still hadn't found a team to play with this year but was still working on it, still thought it would happen.

"Uh, huh, 20 two-pound bags," said Perry, writing down an order. "Right, a picture of me pitching and a tractor and my signature is on the burlap bags... Well, uh, OK. And thanks. I'll get 'em right on," Perry hung up.

That was Bobby Feller, the pitching coach with Cleveland, calling from Arizona," he said. "Remember him? He had a pretty fair fastball." Perry smiled. "He has a friend who's a baseball collector. Wants to buy 20 peanut bags — but no peanuts."

Sales: Up and Down
Perry takes pride in his peanuts as he does in his pitching. He is selling peanuts (and peanut butter) but he has no success selling himself as a baseball commodity.

Last season Perry, 43, was the oldest player in the major leagues. After the season, the Atlanta Braves released him. Perry and agent Alan Hendricks are trying to get him hooked up with a club. They will be happy to take less than the \$300,000 a year he was earning with Atlanta.

He is interested in any particular club? "At this point," he said, "I can't be too choosy." It is the first time in 23 years Perry has not gone to spring training with a major league club.

According to Perry, four teams have expressed some interest, but none seems particularly eager to sign him. Strange, because he won eight games for Atlanta in strike-interrupted 1981, tying him for second-best on the club. He also pitched more innings than any other Brave pitcher.

Tempting too is the fact that he is just three victories short of 300 victories for his major league career. Only 14 pitchers in history have reached that plateau, the last being Early Wynn nearly two decades ago. Each of the 14 is in the Hall of Fame.

"I've been having to prove myself every year since 1971," said Perry, "when I was 33 and the [San Francisco] Giants traded me because they said I was too old."

So in 1972, with Cleveland in the American League, he went out and won 24 games and the Cy Young Award. In June, 1975, he was traded to Texas, and the old man had a winning season that year and two more for the Rangers.

In 1978, at 40, after having been traded again because he was thought to be too old, he won 21 games for San Diego and again received the Cy Young Award — becoming the only man ever to win the award in both leagues.

"Again?"
"So now I'm 43," he said, "and I'd have to prove myself again. Perry, a 6-foot-4-inch, 230-pound right-hander, has had some weird experiences as a pitcher. On the mound, it has become common for plate umpires to come out and kick him. Opposing managers have come running out of the dugout screaming "Spitter! Spitter!"

For a long time he had been suspected of throwing the nefarious,

illegal spitball — a pitch that comes in like a fastball and then breaks sharply downward as it reaches the plate. It's tough to hit.

Perry is not the only pitcher in baseball to practice this "black art," as it is called, but he has developed the most infuriating twitches. Checking for such foreign, moist substances as Vaseline or slippery elm on grease, umpires have inspected under his belt, under his arms, behind his neck, up his sleeves, in his hat. They've found nothing but sweat, so sometimes they've brought out towels and wiped him off.

Other times, games have been held up while Perry has been obliged to return to the clubhouse and put on a new uniform top.

A few years ago, Perry decided to end the mystery. He wrote a book with a Cleveland sportswriter, Bob Sadyk, titled "Me and the Spitter: An Autobiographical Confession."

Perry writes that he was signed by San Francisco for a \$50,000 bonus in 1953. He would follow his older brother Jim to the major leagues. Gaylord came up to the Giants at the end of 1962, but not in time to make the team's World Series roster. For the next two years, he was a mediocre — "the 11th man on an 11-man pitching staff," he said. "The 12th man was in Tacoma."

He knew that he didn't have much of a future if he continued like that. He had a good fastball and a pretty good slider, but he obviously needed something else or, he said, "he gone."

"What It Takes"
"In this game," he said, "you gotta do what it takes. If it takes bein' mean, you be mean. If it takes brushin' a hitter back, you brush 'im back. If it takes bein' wet, you moisten up."

His pitching coach in 1964 was Bob Shaw, who, Perry says with a gleam in his eye, was "the master of dirty pitches." Shaw taught Perry a few.

Perry experimented. He said he

spent hours in front of a mirror surreptitiously practicing how to "load up" with saliva or something else to get the proper wetness.

He tried it in a game against the New York Mets. He walked the first batter, then Galen Cisco, the Met pitcher, came up.

"Cisco didn't have a chance," Perry wrote. "He bounced the first pitch right back to me. The son-of-a-gun was still loaded. It slipped from my grip when I threw to Jimmy Davenport covering second. He made a great leaping catch and came down on the bag. He leaped again to avoid the runner and threw to Orlando Cepeda at first, who dug it out of the dirt."

"That ball had enough on it to last three throws."

From then on the pitch was a significant part of Perry's repertoire, he says, and it has made him one of baseball's most consistently successful pitchers. His 20-season career, with 297 games won and 239 lost and a 2.99 earned-run average, has included trying or leading the league in victories three times, winning 15 straight games (one short of the major league record) in 1968, pitching a no-hitter, leading the league in shutouts and complete games and pitching for both the National and American Leagues in All-Star Games.

He also has had tremendous stamina, missing only six pitching turns because of injury — once because of a sprained ankle and once because of a back spasm. Never for a sore arm.

He says he also has a psychological edge. "Just the idea that batters think I'm throwing the spitter when I might not be helps me," he said. "Some of 'em worry more about whether I'm throwing it than about hitting it."

It is one thing to say you are doing something illegal, it is quite another to have it proved. And Perry has been clever enough to never have been caught throwing the spitter.

"Spitball? You mean forkball," Perry corrected a visitor.



... If I may say so, I worked at it rather seriously.

"In 1924, the dedicated amateur had to support himself, whether he was a lord or the man who delivered coal. You'd put down your hat and your glasses and you'd race."

"Nowadays, from what I can see, if you are a world-class runner, you don't have to worry about your next meal. But the people below them can't keep up because they can't afford the best."

"I could tell the difference between a 30-buck shoe and a 60-buck shoe that weighed two bloody ounces and you felt you were flying on air."

"McEnroe Syndrome"
"Technology has changed sports tremendously. In 1924, they used a simple stopwatch, but today they've got watches that can measure a second down to the hundredths. If you want to win, you've got to beat the other guy by a hundredth of a second. So you train harder, longer."

"The incentives are so much higher. You win a race, you make 5,000 bucks for your club. That can't be bad. If a bloke is working seven hours a day with his body, he should get paid."

"But there's another side to it. More money leads to what I call the McEnroe Syndrome. That kind of person would not be in sports if it weren't for the money."

Did his exposure to 1924 make Cross yearn for that time?

"Sure. In the old days, your handshake was all you needed," he said. "Now I need an agent, a lawyer and somebody else to do my bookkeeping. They tell me I need my own publicity agent, to get my name in the bloody gossip columns."

"I can't say it's better or worse. We've traded one philosophy for another. But when I see the government and private companies chipping in money for athletics, I think that's all right."

"When I was training, I felt I was running against professionals. That seemed more honest to me somehow."

"Hello," he said into the phone. Then, "Oh, how ya doin', Bob?" Perry told the caller no, he still hadn't found a team to play with this year but was still working on it, still thought it would happen.

"Uh, huh, 20 two-pound bags," said Perry, writing down an order. "Right, a picture of me pitching and a tractor and my signature is on the burlap bags... Well, uh, OK. And thanks. I'll get 'em right on," Perry hung up.

That was Bobby Feller, the pitching coach with Cleveland, calling from Arizona," he said. "Remember him? He had a pretty fair fastball." Perry smiled. "He has a friend who's a baseball collector. Wants to buy 20 peanut bags — but no peanuts."

Sales: Up and Down
Perry takes pride in his peanuts as he does in his pitching. He is selling peanuts (and peanut butter) but he has no success selling himself as a baseball commodity.

Last season Perry, 43, was the oldest player in the major leagues. After the season, the Atlanta Braves released him. Perry and agent Alan Hendricks are trying to get him hooked up with a club. They will be happy to take less than the \$300,000 a year he was earning with Atlanta.

He is interested in any particular club? "At this point," he said, "I can't be too choosy." It is the first time in 23 years Perry has not gone to spring training with a major league club.

According to Perry, four teams have expressed some interest, but none seems particularly eager to sign him. Strange, because he won eight games for Atlanta in strike-interrupted 1981, tying him for second-best on the club. He also pitched more innings than any other Brave pitcher.

Tempting too is the fact that he is just three victories short of 300 victories for his major league career. Only 14 pitchers in history have reached that plateau, the last being Early Wynn nearly two decades ago. Each of the 14 is in the Hall of Fame.

"I've been having to prove myself every year since 1971," said Perry, "when I was 33 and the [San Francisco] Giants traded me because they said I was too old."

So in 1972, with Cleveland in the American League, he went out and won 24 games and the Cy Young Award. In June, 1975, he was traded to Texas, and the old man had a winning season that year and two more for the Rangers.

In 1978, at 40, after having been traded again because he was thought to be too old, he won 21 games for San Diego and again received the Cy Young Award — becoming the only man ever to win the award in both leagues.

"Again?"
"So now I'm 43," he said, "and I'd have to prove myself again. Perry, a 6-foot-4-inch, 230-pound right-hander, has had some weird experiences as a pitcher. On the mound, it has become common for plate umpires to come out and kick him. Opposing managers have come running out of the dugout screaming "Spitter! Spitter!"

For a long time he had been suspected of throwing the nefarious,

illegal spitball — a pitch that comes in like a fastball and then breaks sharply downward as it reaches the plate. It's tough to hit.

Perry is not the only pitcher in baseball to practice this "black art," as it is called, but he has developed the most infuriating twitches. Checking for such foreign, moist substances as Vaseline or slippery elm on grease, umpires have inspected under his belt, under his arms, behind his neck, up his sleeves, in his hat. They've found nothing but sweat, so sometimes they've brought out towels and wiped him off.

Other times, games have been held up while Perry has been obliged to return to the clubhouse and put on a new uniform top.

A few years ago, Perry decided to end the mystery. He wrote a book with a Cleveland sportswriter, Bob Sadyk, titled "Me and the Spitter: An Autobiographical Confession."

Perry writes that he was signed by San Francisco for a \$50,000 bonus in 1953. He would follow his older brother Jim to the major leagues. Gaylord came up to the Giants at the end of 1962, but not in time to make the team's World Series roster. For the next two years, he was a mediocre — "the 11th man on an 11-man pitching staff," he said. "The 12th man was in Tacoma."

He knew that he didn't have much of a future if he continued like that. He had a good fastball and a pretty good slider, but he obviously needed something else or, he said, "he gone."

Aging Spitterballer Perry Looks For Just One More Wet, Green Spring

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSTON, N.C. — The lavender blue telephone rang, and Gaylord Perry, the elderly spitball pitcher, picked it up before it had a chance to ring again. Any call now could be the one.

It was late morning and he was sitting at his desk, having recently come in from performing considerable chores on his peanut farm. He still wore a yellow cap that covered a baldish head, and a plaid shirt blue jeans and work shoes, which he had hoisted off before entering the house.

"Hello," he said into the phone. Then, "Oh, how ya doin', Bob?" Perry told the caller no, he still hadn't found a team to play with this year but was still working on it, still thought it would happen.

"Uh, huh, 20 two-pound bags," said Perry, writing down an order. "Right, a picture of me pitching and a tractor and my signature is on the burlap bags... Well, uh, OK. And thanks. I'll get 'em right on," Perry hung up.

That was Bobby Feller, the pitching coach with Cleveland, calling from Arizona," he said. "Remember him? He had a pretty fair fastball." Perry smiled. "He has a friend who's a baseball collector. Wants to buy 20 peanut bags — but no peanuts."

Sales: Up and Down
Perry takes pride in his peanuts as he does in his pitching. He is selling peanuts (and peanut butter) but he has no success selling himself as a baseball commodity.

Last season Perry, 43, was the oldest player in the major leagues. After the season, the Atlanta Braves released him. Perry and agent Alan Hendricks are trying to get him hooked up with a club. They will be happy to take less than the \$300,000 a year he was earning with Atlanta.

He is interested in any particular club? "At this point," he said, "I can't be too choosy." It is the first time in 23 years Perry has not gone to spring training with a major league club.

According to Perry, four teams have expressed some interest, but none seems particularly eager to sign him. Strange, because he won eight games for Atlanta in strike-interrupted 1981, tying him for second-best on the club. He also pitched more innings than any other Brave pitcher.

Tempting too is the fact that he is just three victories short of 300 victories for his major league career. Only 14 pitchers in history have reached that plateau, the last being Early Wynn nearly two decades ago. Each of the 14 is in the Hall of Fame.

"I've been having to prove myself every year since 1971," said Perry, "when I was 33 and the [San Francisco] Giants traded me because they said I was too old."

So in 1972, with Cleveland in the American League, he went out and won 24 games and the Cy Young Award. In June, 1975, he was traded to Texas, and the old man had a winning season that year and two more for the Rangers.

In 1978, at 40, after having been traded again because he was thought to be too old, he won 21 games for San Diego and again received the Cy Young Award — becoming the only man ever to win the award in both leagues.

"Again?"
"So now I'm 43," he said, "and I'd have to prove myself again. Perry, a 6-foot-4-inch, 230-pound right-hander, has had some weird experiences as a pitcher. On the mound, it has become common for plate umpires to come out and kick him. Opposing managers have come running out of the dugout screaming "Spitter! Spitter!"

For a long time he had been suspected of throwing the nefarious,

illegal spitball — a pitch that comes in like a fastball and then breaks sharply downward as it reaches the plate. It's tough to hit.

Perry is not the only pitcher in baseball to practice this "black art," as it is called, but he has developed the most infuriating twitches. Checking for such foreign, moist substances as Vaseline or slippery elm on grease, umpires have inspected under his belt, under his arms, behind his neck, up his sleeves, in his hat. They've found nothing but sweat, so sometimes they've brought out towels and wiped him off.

Other times, games have been held up while Perry has been obliged to return to the clubhouse and put on a new uniform top.

A few years ago, Perry decided to end the mystery. He wrote a book with a Cleveland sportswriter, Bob Sadyk, titled "Me and the Spitter: An Autobiographical Confession."

Perry writes that he was signed by San Francisco for a \$50,000 bonus in 1953. He would follow his older brother Jim to the major leagues. Gaylord came up to the Giants at the end of 1962, but not in time to make the team's World Series roster. For the next two years, he was a mediocre — "the 11th man on an 11-man pitching staff," he said. "The 12th man was in Tacoma."

He knew that he didn't have much of a future if he continued like that. He had a good fastball and a pretty good slider, but he obviously needed something else or, he said, "he gone."

"What It Takes"
"In this game," he said, "you gotta do what it takes. If it takes bein' mean, you be mean. If it takes brushin' a hitter back, you brush 'im back. If it takes bein' wet, you moisten up."

His pitching coach in 1964 was Bob Shaw, who, Perry says with a gleam in his eye, was "the master of dirty pitches." Shaw taught Perry a few.

Perry experimented. He said he

spent hours in front of a mirror surreptitiously practicing how to "load up" with saliva or something else to get the proper wetness.

He tried it in a game against the New York Mets. He walked the first batter, then Galen Cisco, the Met pitcher, came up.

"Cisco didn't have a chance," Perry wrote. "He bounced the first pitch right back to me. The son-of-a-gun was still loaded. It slipped from my grip when I threw to Jimmy Davenport covering second. He made a great leaping catch and came down on the bag. He leaped again to avoid the runner and threw to Orlando Cepeda at first, who dug it out of the dirt."

"That ball had enough on it to last three throws."

From then on the pitch was a significant part of Perry's repertoire, he says, and it has made him one of baseball's most consistently successful pitchers. His 20-season career, with 297 games won and 239 lost and a 2.99 earned-run average, has included trying or leading the league in victories three times, winning 15 straight games (one short of the major league record) in 1968, pitching a no-hitter, leading the league in shutouts and complete games and pitching for both the National and American Leagues in All-Star Games.

He also has had tremendous stamina, missing only six pitching turns because of injury — once because of a sprained ankle and once because of a back spasm. Never for a sore arm.

He says he also has a psychological edge. "Just the idea that batters think I'm throwing the spitter when I might not be helps me," he said. "Some of 'em worry more about whether I'm throwing it than about hitting it."

It is one thing to say you are doing something illegal, it is quite another to have it proved. And Perry has been clever enough to never have been caught throwing the spitter.

"Spitball? You mean forkball," Perry corrected a visitor.

Perry corrected a visitor.

illegal spitball — a pitch that comes in like a fastball and then breaks sharply downward as it reaches the plate. It's tough to hit.

Perry is not the only pitcher in baseball to practice this "black art," as it is called, but he has developed the most infuriating twitches. Checking for such foreign, moist substances as Vaseline or slippery elm on grease, umpires have inspected under his belt, under his arms, behind his neck, up his sleeves, in his hat. They've found nothing but sweat, so sometimes they've brought out towels and wiped him off.

Other times, games have been held up while Perry has been obliged to return to the clubhouse and put on a new uniform top.

A few years ago, Perry decided to end the mystery. He wrote a book with a Cleveland sportswriter, Bob Sadyk, titled "Me and the Spitter: An Autobiographical Confession."

Perry writes that he was signed by San Francisco for a \$50,000 bonus in 1953. He would follow his older brother Jim to the major leagues. Gaylord came up to the Giants at the end of 1962, but not in time to make the team's World Series roster. For the next two years, he was a mediocre — "the 11th man on an 11-man pitching staff," he said. "The 12th man was in Tacoma."

He knew that he didn't have much of a future if he continued like that. He had a good fastball and a pretty good slider, but he obviously needed something else or, he said, "he gone."

"What It Takes"
"In this game," he said, "you gotta do what it takes. If it takes bein' mean, you be mean. If it takes brushin' a hitter back, you brush 'im back. If it takes bein' wet, you moisten up."

His pitching coach in 1964 was Bob Shaw, who, Perry says with a gleam in his eye, was "the master of dirty pitches." Shaw taught Perry a few.

Perry experimented. He said he

spent hours in front of a mirror surreptitiously practicing how to "load up" with saliva or something else to get the proper wetness.

He tried it in a game against the New York Mets. He walked the first batter, then Galen Cisco, the Met pitcher, came up.

"Cisco didn't have a chance," Perry wrote. "He bounced the first pitch right back to me. The son-of-a-gun was still loaded. It slipped from my grip when I threw to Jimmy Davenport covering second. He made a great leaping catch and came down on the bag. He leaped again to avoid the runner and threw to Orlando Cepeda at first, who dug it out of the dirt."

"That ball had enough on it to last three throws."

From then on the pitch was a significant part of Perry's repertoire, he says, and it has made him one of baseball's most consistently successful pitchers. His 20-season career, with 297 games won and 239 lost and a 2.99 earned-run average, has included trying or leading the league in victories three times, winning 15 straight games (one short of the major league record) in 1968, pitching a no-hitter, leading the league in shutouts and complete games and pitching for both the National and American Leagues in All-Star Games.

He also has had tremendous stamina, missing only six pitching turns because of injury — once because of a sprained ankle and once because of a back spasm. Never for a sore arm.

He says he also has a psychological edge. "Just the idea that batters think I'm throwing the spitter when I might not be helps me," he said. "Some of 'em worry

Saving El Salvador

questioned in Paris by Algerian police.

©1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Spain's Dashing *Ministra* of Cul

ished the word over slowly
ish — "culture finally p



last years of the Franco dictator-

Atienza, a Seville insurance exe

making judgments about the capacity of women."

New York Times won two Polk awards each. The awards honor a CBS correspondent who was killed in 1948 when he tried to reach a

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]